

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Austria	13.8	Lebanon	2.20
Belgium	20.8	Luxembourg	20.1
Denmark	2.50	Morocco	2.50
France	2.50	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	1.50	Nigeria	2.50
Greece	2.50	Norway	2.50
Great Britain	2.50	Portugal	1.50
India	2.50	Spain	2.50
Italy	2.50	Sweden	2.50
Japan	2.50	Switzerland	1.50
Korea	2.50	Turkey	2.50
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	2.50
		Yugoslavia	2.50

## Hijackers Slay Plane's Pilot, Bonn Still Resists Ultimatum

### 2 Deadlines Pass at Mogadishu Airport

By Michael Getler

**BONN, Oct. 17 (WP).—**The West German government continued today to defy ultimatums by hijackers holding 88 hostages aboard a Lufthansa jetliner in Somalia, despite the slaying of the pilot and private reports reaching here that portray a terrifying drama unfolding on-board.

The hijacking is now in its fifth day, with four armed terrorists continuing to threaten to blow up the plane with its 82 passengers and four remaining crew members unless 11 jailed terrorists are released from West German prisons, two Palestinian terrorists are freed from Turkish jails, and a ransom of \$15 million is paid.

[A West German Boeing 707 reported to be carrying a special squad of anti-terrorist police landed this evening at Mogadishu airport, Reuters reported. Israeli radio monitors, who tracked the plane as it flew south toward Somalia, said it touched down after dusk using only navigation lights and that it was believed to be carrying men for a possible attempt to storm the hijacked Boeing 707.]

The hijackers—said to be two men and two women—twice today did not carry out their ultimatum to blow up the plane when the Bonn government did not bow to the demands by fixed deadlines. A third deadline was reportedly set for 3:30 a.m. tomorrow, Somali time (12:30 a.m. Greenwich mean time).

Somalia, on the east coast of Africa, is the sixth country the hijackers have forced the plane into during its travels through the Middle East.

Flow From Aden

It arrived here early this morning after an abrupt departure from Aden, Southern Yemen, which is across the Gulf of Aden from Somalia.

It was around the time of the departure from Aden that the pilot was shot to death. According to reports reaching the West German capital from sources close to the situation, the man was shot by the hijackers in front of the passengers.

The night before, the Boeing 737 twin-engine jet had made a rough landing on a dirt strip adjacent to the main runway in Aden, where officials had refused permission to land.

Reports reaching here said that

today one of the pilots was accused by the hijackers of trying to escape in Aden. A quick "trial" was held in the cabin and the pilot was executed on the spot with his body covered but left to lie in the aisle in the middle of the passenger cabin for some time, according to reports being viewed here as reliable.

Passengers were forced to step over the body if they wanted to try and get water or have access to oxygen. Eventually, the body was said to have been pushed into a closet. When the plane landed at Mogadishu, the Somali capital, this morning, the wrapped body of the pilot was dumped out of the plane onto the tarmac.

Sources reported that the hot and foul air in the plane's cabin is a major problem, especially for the elderly among the 44 men,

31 women and 7 children said to be aboard as passengers.

Reports reaching here also indicate that the plane appears to be rigged with explosives. These reports, said to have been transmitted first-hand through an undisclosed channel, indicate rising fear among the exhausted passengers that the terrorists are fanatical enough to be willing to die in an explosion of their own making if their demands are not met.

Although the Bonn government has not confirmed the dead pilot's identity, the Somali news agency has reported it is the plane's captain, Juergen Schumann, 37. Bonn government spokesman Klaus Buehling said that a note-book in the dead pilot's pocket had Mr. Schumann's wife's name in it.

Well-intentioned praise for the dead pilot by the defense minister of the United Arab Emirates could have had something to do with his death. The defense minister, talking by radio with the pilot when the plane was on the ground for two days in Dubai, told newsmen later that the pilot had cleverly revealed in the conversation that there were four hijackers aboard and what kind of weapons and explosives they appeared to have.

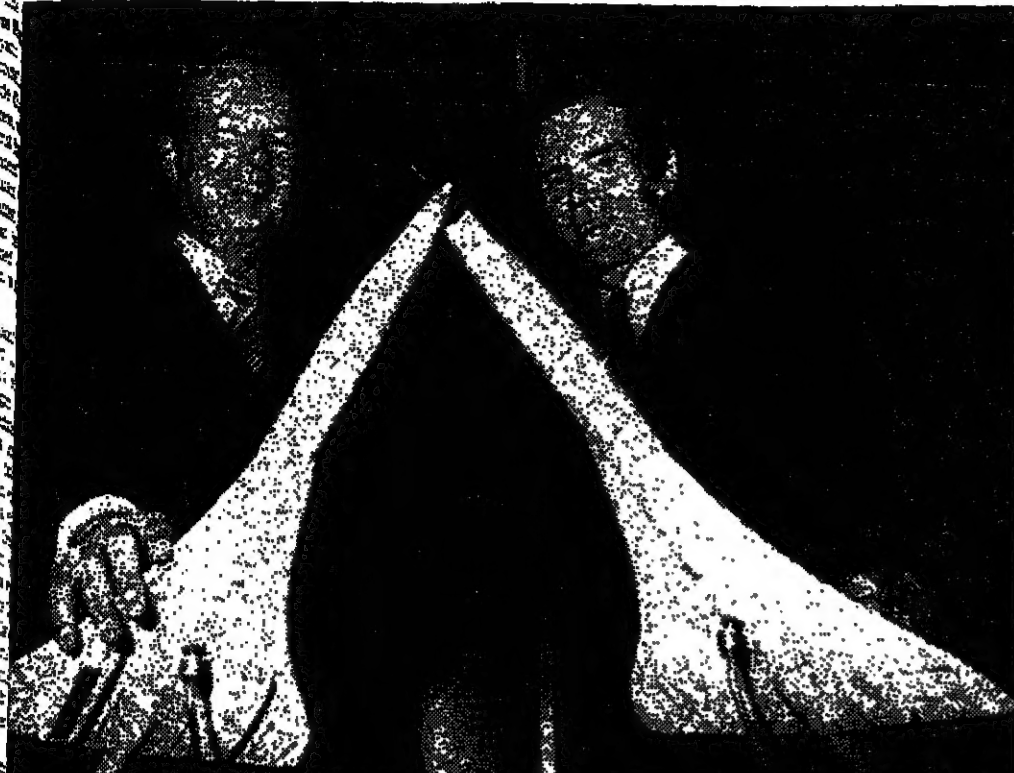
Relatives Make Plea

The lingering drama has confronted the Bonn government with one of the worst crises since the postwar republic was founded. Today, relatives of several passengers converged on the offices of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, appealing for Bonn to give in to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Juergen Schumann  
believed killed by terrorists.



ING AT LAST—Air France president Pierre Girardet (left) and Gilbert Péro, the company's director, with model SSTs, celebrating the Supreme Court decision on Concorde.

## Last N.Y. Barrier to Concorde Removed by Supreme Court

By Douglas B. Feaver

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP).—**The Supreme Court today removed the last legal barrier to the last flight by the Concorde New York's Kennedy International Airport.

France and British Airways, which have been seeking access to fly for their supersonic jet more than 16 months, need that they begin commercial service Nov. 23.

The court also plan a limited number of "proving flights," or test flights, perhaps as early as Wednesday. Airlines and security representatives meeting with Kennedy officials to work out details.

The court's decision was made possible by one of the justices' dissenting today. "The application is denied," the court said. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which operated Kennedy airport, had sought a preliminary injunction to keep the Concorde out of the city's airspace.

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tions are adopted, but the administration has said it continues to support a 16-month test for Concorde at New York.

An Air France spokesman said that airlines would maintain its full seven-day-a-week service to Washington when it begins serving New York once a day.

A British Airways spokesman said that it would cut two flights

from Washington to begin twice-a-week service to New York, then expand to four times a week to New York with a further reduction in Washington flights.

In New York today, the authority began to hold public hearings on three proposed noise rules. Two of them would have the effect of banning Concorde

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Spain Socialist Union Rejects Proposal on Economic Action

**MADRID, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—**The Socialist General Workers Union (UGT) said today that it rejected a basic economic plan agreed upon by Premier Adolfo Suarez and opposition parties.

The government must negotiate with the unions, UGT secretary-general Nicolas Redondo said at a news conference. "We cannot accept anything that we have not negotiated."

His stand is expected to make implementation of the agreement difficult.

Socialist party secretary-general Felipe Gonzalez was among the opposition political leaders who negotiated the economic plan last week. The plan calls for price and wage controls to combat inflation, unemployment and the balance of payments deficit.

Of Spain's three main trade groupings only the Communist Workers Commissions have accepted the pact.

Meanwhile, an amnesty for Spanish political prisoners came into force, removing a major source of friction between the government and the opposition.

A law granting amnesty to political prisoners, dissident officers, militant workers and conscientious objectors to military service appeared in the Official Gazette this morning, three days after it was passed in parliament.

It was Spain's fourth amnesty since King Juan Carlos came to the throne in 1975, after the death of Franco.

About 90 of Spain's estimated 120 political prisoners are expected to be freed under the terms of the amnesty, Justice Ministry sources said.

The amnesty also covers military men accused of sedition and rebellion, police charged with human-rights violations and workers dismissed for upholding trade union principles.

Eleven conscientious objectors were released from a military prison in Palma, Mallorca, during the weekend in anticipation of the amnesty, the national news agency Cifra reported.

## Carter Will Visit Saudi Arabia to Discuss Geneva

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—**President Carter has added a ninth nation—Saudi Arabia—to his 11-day foreign trip next month, an administration source said today.

The visit, to be announced later by the White House, will enable the President to meet with Crown Prince Fahd to discuss the preparations for reconvening the Geneva conference on peace in the Middle East.

The other stops on Mr. Carter's itinerary are Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, India, Iraq, France, Poland and Belgium. He is to leave on Nov. 22.

Some foreign-policy experts were said to be worried that a stop in Saudi Arabia might increase Israeli fears that the President is tilting toward the Arabs, thus hampering Mideast negotiations.

Test Program

Concorde has been flying London and Paris to the fully operated Dulles International Airport near Washington since May, last year, under a program authorized by the administration. A similar program approved for Kennedy is, but blocked by the city.

Recent draft regulations, the city administration has proposed that the 16 existing Concorde flights be permitted to land at U.S. airports, provided they are curfew and meet local regulations. It will be months before those regula-

tiards Protest

ralar Closure

GIBRALTAR, Spain, Oct. 17 (AP).—About 300 gibraltarians "open up" held the first demonstration last night against the closure of the frontier Gibraltar in 1969.

They gathered outside the border while about 100 Gibraltarians gathered on the other side and joined in the shouting. Spanish demonstrators carried a placard signed by a "Committee for Reconciliation," formed two weeks ago by local resi-

## Dollar Drops; Japan Posts Trade Surplus

**LONDON, Oct. 17 (REX).—**The dollar continued its sharp decline in currency trading in Europe today, falling to record lows against the Swiss franc and the yen. The price of gold, meanwhile, rose above \$160 for the first time in more than two years.

In Tokyo the government announced another huge trade surplus for last month, bringing the six-month surplus to a record \$2.6 billion. (Stories Page 2.)

## Prague Dissident Trial Opens With Guilty Plea

**PRAGUE, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—**One of four defendants in the highest trial of dissidents to be held here in five years pleaded guilty today to subversion, informed sources said.

The sources said that the former theater director Ota Ornest, 64, admitted having had contacts with foreign agents.

According to the sources, he told the court at the start of the trial of prominent Czechoslovak dissidents that he was sorry for his actions, which he acknowledged had violated the interests of the state.

Mr. Ornest, the only one of the four who did not sign the Charter 77 human-rights manifesto, published in January, was accused of smuggling out anti-state literature with Western diplomats for publication abroad in journals edited by Czechoslovak emigrés.

He convicted by the five-judge bench, he could face up to 10 years in prison.

As the trial began, about 20 other signatories of the charter, which calls for more human rights in Czechoslovakia, were rounded up or asked to appear for questioning, the sources said.

Among them were two spokesmen for Charter 77—former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek and pop singer Maria Kubesova—and playwright Pavel Kohout, who was led away by detectives as he waited in the corridor outside the closed trial.

The three other defendants—all of whom were among the first of about 800 Czechoslovaks to sign the charter—have vowed to plead not guilty to the charges.

Journalist Jiri Lederer, 53, who faces the same charges as Mr. Ornest, admitted in the small courtroom that he had helped send banned articles out of the country with the aid of foreign diplomats, but denied that the works violated state interests.

Before he could proceed with his defense, the presiding judge interrupted him, saying the court wanted to hear only factual evidence, the sources said.

The two other defendants, former theater director Frantisek Pavlinek and playwright Vaclav Havel, were to testify later on lesser charges.

Mr. Havel, 41, one of the original charter spokesmen, was formally accused in court of trying to smuggle out the banned memoirs of former Justice Minister Prokop Drtina, an offense that carries a prison sentence of up to three years. Mr. Pavlinek, 53, could spend up to five years in jail if convicted of slandering the state in articles published abroad.

Although not the first trial of Czechoslovaks connected with the charter, today's proceedings involved the most prominent human-rights activists since the trials in 1972 of 42 dissidents.

Mr. Ornest said he turned to

terrible sufferings and anxieties of so many innocent people caused by the tragic hijacking of a Lufthansa plane," the Pontiff said.

"The news of the assassination of the pilot fills us with great sadness. We ask your excellency to pass on to mourning relations of the pilot our sincere condolences. At the same time we appeal to all those responsible to do everything to avoid further bloodshed."

Yesterday the Pope celebrated a special mass for his 80th birthday last month and told thousands of worshippers in St. Peter's Square: "I ask you to pray for a priest who is approaching the end of his life."

The Pontiff has often spoken of impending death, but he has stressed that he intends to remain leader of the world's 650 million Roman Catholics until he dies.

## Scandinavians Act in Unison at UN

By Pranay Gupta

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (NYT).—**Spousing a belief that one vigorous voice here can be more effective than five frail ones, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden are working as a bloc at the United Nations and exerting unusual collective influence on a variety of issues such as human rights and world peace.

"It's as if we belong to one family, and I believe we enjoy much more leverage acting as such," said Anders Thunborg, Sweden's chief delegate to the United Nations. "Also, we need one another here."

Their working arrangement is informal, nonetheless carefully structured, with the ambassadors of the five countries holding weekly meetings and their aides getting together more frequently. Such meetings are used to work out common positions, which are then made known at conferences here by a designated

speaker chosen from among the five nations.

This sort of arrangement is unusual, according to diplomats. The five members of the Nordic Council form the only West European bloc continuously expressing itself as an entity at the United Nations. For example, when a meeting is set up with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, it is generally understood that the Scandinavian ambassador present is representing the others as well.

Although the arrangement has been fashioned by the five countries largely by their presence might be better known and felt in the 149-member United Nations, it is also an outgrowth of two other factors, equally significant.

One, according to Ilkka Ojavi, Finland's chief delegate here, is the Scandinavian heritage shared by the five nations—what they call their "transnational character." The other, as explained by Wilhelm Ullrichsen, Denmark's chief delegate, consists of the regional ties that the Scandinavian nations have in the form of organizations such as the Nordic Council.

The council is used by members of parliament from the five countries to consult and act on a host of matters ranging from cultural affairs to foreign policy. "Our cooperation at the United Nations is really an extension of those basic facts," Mr. Ojavi said.

Still, there can be differences and disagreements at times. In interviews over the last few days, representatives from the five nations were reluctant to talk for the record, or even for background purposes, about these disagreements. Mr. Thunborg, the Swedish delegate, characterized them as being "very minor."

The Norwegian delegate, Ole (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## National Day in Lhasa—a Meeting of Tibet's Past and Present

By David S. Broder

**LHASA, Tibet (WP).—**The experience of Tibet is helpful for the first-time visitor to China, for Tibet is, in many respects, China scrubbed bare.

The struggle for survival has been more arduous in this 2-mile-high plateau than in the Chinese hinterland, so the feat of the Communist rulers in making Tibet almost self-sufficient in food is all the more striking.

But because it was the last piece of the mainland to come under Peking's control—Tibet's final subjugation came in 1959, a decade after the fall of the Kuomintang government—the methods by which Communism has organized and controlled this society are less subtle and more obvious to the visitor's eye.

And because there are also sharp racial, ethnic and religious differences between the Han Chinese and the Tibetan people, this is also a laboratory test of the Communists' ability to avoid the sins of cultural "imperialism."

In three days a visitor on a closely escorted tour can gain no

more than a few clues to these three dimensions of the Tibetan experience. But because Tibet is so closed to American eyes—fewer than 20 Americans have visited this city in the last 28 years—even those clues may be worth recording.

Failure of a Revolt

As good a place as any to begin is where our party—headed by George Bush, the former head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking—began its first full day in Lhasa. It is in the garden of the Norbu-Linka Palace, from which the 14th Dalai Lama, the last of the Buddhist god-kings who ruled Tibet for five centuries, fled in 1959 after the failure of a revolt against the Communists who had occupied Tibet eight years earlier.

It is National Day across China, marking the 28th anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's proclamation of the People's Republic of China. Our Tibetan hosts tell us at our initial briefing that "we will see some of the relics of the Tibetan past and join the masses to see how they celebrate National Day"—in short, a meeting of two

## Americans, in Rare Visit, View China's Impact on Old Society

cultures, Tibet past and present. The "masses" are just beginning to stream into the park when we arrive in our motorcade of sedans. We are ushered immediately into the palace.

The briefing, delivered by a Chinese-speaking Tibetan and then translated into English by one of the Foreign Ministry officials who has accompanied us from Peking, begins with a bit of history:

"After the peaceful liberation of Tibet just so peaceful that it was not mentioned to the United Nations by the Dalai Lama in 1950-51, our party arrived at the policy of education and unity, rectifying the policies of the Dalai Lama. But the Tibetan ruling nobles under the 14th Dalai Lama, against the will of the people and the policy of the party, carried out rebellious activities in 1959. At that time Norbu-Linka Park became the headquarters of the rebellion. After the quelling of

the rebellion, Norbu-Linka Park came back into the hands of the people as a sightseeing and recreation place."

While there have been authenticated reports that the CIA was making arms drops into Tibet at the time of the 1959 rebellion, our hosts make no reference to that fact—perhaps out of consideration for Mr. Bush, who headed the CIA for a year when he came home from China in 1973.

On the other hand, their statement that the ornate palace has come "back to the hands of the people" is open to question. None of the several thousand Tibetans around venture into—or near—the palace while we are wandering around the park, and Chinese cadre form a perimeter around the building while we are inside.

Our tour of the palace is largely devoted to enjoyment of the rich fabrics and art works the Dalai Lama left behind. But certain display cabinets show

documents, going back to the 14th century, linking Peking to the affairs of Tibet.

Letter From Chiang

There are letters that we are told show how Ming Dynasty emperors authorized and protected Tibetan religious customs. There is even a letter from the displaced Chiang Kai-shek to the 14th Dalai Lama, recognizing his religious and temporal authority.

Over barley beer, our Tibetan guide tells us, through the double translation, that "all these historical relics show that officials of Tibet and the Dalai Lamas themselves, if they are to be legal, they have to seek the approval of the central government or the emperor."

"Was approval ever denied?" an American asks. Pause for the double translation of question and answer.

"No. They did not refuse it." The park—if not the palace—belongs to the people.

Tibetans in conical hats and bright cloaks, with many children, are out for a holiday. In the past they had an autumn harvest festi-

val, the Hingka, which lasted three days.

The Chinese rulers have shifted the date so it coincides with National Day. The Tibetans string ropes between the trunks of the trees, then hang blankets or towels from the ropes to create semiprivate family plots, where they stretch out, prepare their meals and picnic.

No Trouble

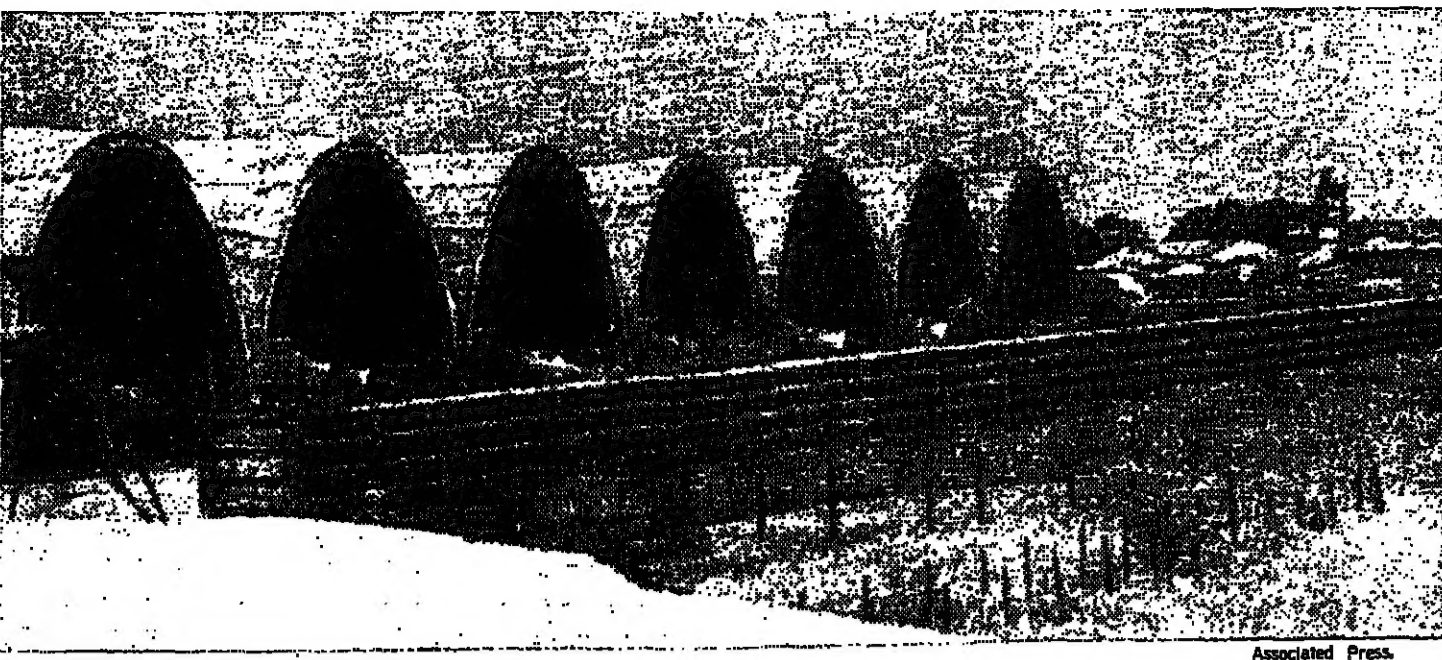
One of the Americans attempts to photograph such a Tibetan family, but they wave their hands. A Chinese cadre speaks sharply to them, and the embarrassed American is told to go ahead and take the picture: "There will be no trouble."

An encounter between Lowell Thomas, the 85-year-old broadcaster and world traveler, and Jen Jung, the Communist party boss of Tibet:

Mr. Thomas asked: "When I was here last (in 1949) there were some numbers. Are there still?" Jen Jung: "There are still a few."

Mr. Thomas: "The head nun of" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)





STILL OPERATIONAL—Vietnamese Air Force jets in Danang use rocket-proof huts built for U.S. aircraft.

## But Imprint Remains

## Vietnam Removes Aspects of the American Era

FOR 12 years, photographer Horst Faa covered the war in Vietnam. Recently he returned to the country, a little more than two years after he left to Communist forces. Here is his report.

By Horst Faa

HO CHI MINH CITY (AP).—From the old imperial capital of Hue in the north to Saigon in the south I saw the new Communist regime of Vietnam busily eradicating the imprint of the American era.

There remain the indelible symbols, however. A young child smiled at me in a kindergarten in Danang, a city where U.S. troops spent eight years chasing victory. She had curly brown hair and markedly Western features. It was obvious she was different from the others.

And there were the stubborn holdouts from the old days. The mother of Vietnam's last emperor, Bao Dai, lives in a small apartment in Hue, a Vietnamese official informed me, still active at 98 years of age, one of the few members of the aristocracy who has not fled from Hue or been imprisoned by the new Communist rulers.

But almost everything else I saw during a recent two-week visit to Vietnam with a German tourist group seemed altered or was in transition. Once-Busy Airport

Here are the changes I found in the major cities after having photographed and reported the war there from 1963 to 1974: Only a lone helicopter hovered lazily over the once-frenzied Tan Son Nhut Airport, outside Saigon. At the height of the war this was one of the busiest airports in the world, with a plane landing and taking off every minute.

The tarmac was still lined with helicopters, transport planes and jets. But they were immobile, obviously unused, with no, or only a minor, role to play in the new Vietnam. The airport baggage handlers declined tips, and as we drove into town on tourist buses I noticed that the U.S. nerve-center in Vietnam, "Pentagon East" as it was called, had been meticulously hammered down into piles of rubble. Other major U.S. installations near the city had been similarly dismantled.

From the air the once-massive Long Binh army base looked like a huge transistor board with all the wires and components ripped out. Already the jungle is taking over, slowly and inexorably covering this tangle of bunkers, empty roads, and concrete fences where in 1968 the first U.S. Army soldiers sent to Vietnam clashed with the Viet Cong.

Soon it will be no more. I had hoped to meet old acquaintances from the war years, but the guide who showed our tourist group around cautioned

us about trying to talk to the local people. "There were many 'reactionaries' in Saigon, he said, who might 'confuse you.'"

A Familiar Face

But then one day I noticed a familiar face as our group walk-

ed down Tu Do Street. It was that of a former part-time AP photo employee. He was riding a bike. He circled warily around us several times without speaking. Then he pedaled off.

But he had smiled at me, and we had made contact.

Another time we passed by the

stall of a street vendor near the old AP office. Behind the stall was the mother of a boy who had worked in the AP photo darkroom. He had fled to the United States at the collapse of Saigon a little more than two years ago.

For one fleeting second we looked at each other. She nodded almost imperceptibly. I know she recognized me.

Again I had made contact with another time and another world.

The center of Saigon was unrecognizably clean, kept that way by bands of broom-wielding women who swept the streets early each morning. My group stayed at the Majestic Hotel, one of five reserved for foreigners.

One shock: The comfortable Royal Hotel, where I had spent many carefree days during the latter part of my 12-year coverage of the war, had been turned into a flag factory.

Roof-top Restaurant

The Caravelle Hotel, on the other hand, had retained its status as social center of Saigon, and East German business delegations dined in the rooftop restaurant with Vietnamese officials whose wives were evening dresses.

A leftist member of our group was visibly upset by the nightclub where, in obvious concession to foreign taste, some scantily dressed dancers cavorted to Western music.

It was in the streets that the then-new differences were greatest. During the war years, Saigon's economy had been artificially pumped up with U.S. aid and an active consumer society flourished. But now only a pathetic memory of those booming days was visible as peddlers pushed their wares underfoot.

While the sound of motorcycles was heard, it is the bicycle which has become the main form of transport in the city. Private cars seem a thing of the past because of gas rationing.

Officials admitted that hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese were unemployed. We could see them in the streets, idly and aimlessly walking in groups, or loitering in park chairs, amid cripples and youths with nothing to do.

The old six-story U.S. Embassy is now used by the Vietnamese petroleum company that hopes to exploit oil reserves found off the coast by U.S. companies.

Amusement Center

The Rex Hotel, the best known U.S. office building in the country during the war, has been turned into an amusement center with a nightclub, three movie houses and a souvenir shop.

The Americans are recalled in the northern city of Danang, but in the worst way.

In the former U.S. military and civilian headquarters, beside the Danang River is located the museum of American war crimes, where teen-age girls in white silk robes show tourists the replica of a torture chamber equipped with whips and cactus thorns. They tell visitors that women prisoners were tortured here by the Americans.

Large photographs, mainly from Western newspapers, document U.S. involvement in the war. What is noticeably lacking are references to the South Vietnamese forces and their involvement in the war, possibly a gesture of reconciliation by the new North Vietnamese rulers to their former southern opponents.

Outside the war museum, signs of the U.S. years have been erased. Graffiti painted by U.S. Army and Navy engineers who built the winding road over the Hai Van Pass above Danang have been removed, but I did note high up on a rock the phrase "Albert, one day short," the message of a GI counting the days to go home.

A-Test Ban Talks Held

GENEVA, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Soviet, U.S. and British delegations met here today to work on a draft treaty to ban all nuclear weapons tests, conference sources said.

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## Goldberg Vehement on Rights

## U.S., Allies Seen Divided in Belgrade

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The United States and its Western allies are divided on how best to pursue the sensitive issue of human rights at the Belgrade conference on East-West détente, according to U.S. sources.

After two weeks of formal speechmaking, it has become clear that the U.S. chief delegate, Arthur Goldberg, differs with many of his colleagues about the manner in which the 1975 Helsinki declaration should be reviewed. While repeating that he does not seek a confrontation with the Soviet Union he has indicated that he is in favor of quoting specific cases of human-rights violations and naming names. Other Western delegates prefer to be more diplomatic, believing that this tactic will be just as effective in the long run.

For one fleeting second we looked at each other. She nodded almost imperceptibly. I know she recognized me. Again I had made contact with another time and another world. The center of Saigon was unrecognizably clean, kept that way by bands of broom-wielding women who swept the streets early each morning. My group stayed at the Majestic Hotel, one of five reserved for foreigners. One shock: The comfortable Royal Hotel, where I had spent many carefree days during the latter part of my 12-year coverage of the war, had been turned into a flag factory.

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when he accepted the post as chief U.S. delegate. Some delegates, however, believe this emotional involvement could lead him astray in the highly complex procedural world of the European security conference.

It is still too soon to judge what effect Mr. Goldberg's style—alternately hectoring, charming, and whimsical—is likely to have on the conference. The opening two weeks have largely been marked by rhetoric produced for domestic consumption. The real work begins when the conference, which could last until February, divides into committees covering the three main themes of the Helsinki declaration—European

security, economic cooperation, and human rights.

"Enemies of Détente"

BELGRADE, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today that the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki accord should not apply to "enemies of détente."

Soviet delegate Sergei Konradov, speaking to the Human Rights Committee at the 35-nation conference said, "The Helsinki final act shows that human beings have certain obligations concerning others and constituting a society. Because of that, people who are enemies of détente cannot come under the agreements reached in Helsinki."

French delegate Alain Pierret, speaking before a committee reviewing the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accord, said:

"France recalls, and deplores, the demands and release the jailed terrorists."

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## New Address

## For Romanian

VIENNA, Oct. 17 (Reuters)

—Romanians should no longer call each other "madam" or "miss," Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has ordered.

According to the official Romanian news agency, President said in Bucharest that Romanian society is done away with the title these words stood for.

That all Romanians were equal. The normal term of address should be comrade.

"If someone feels he can address someone else as 'madam' or 'miss,' he should use the citizen, not sir," he added.

that obstacles to the free ideas still exist. What is a persons and groups are any and put on trial for having tempted to distribute, texts which they are forbidden to tribute in their own country.

"This is what is shown by example of a trial which only today in the capital of the countries which signed Helsinki final act. We do that these practices only that document."

U.S. delegate Guy Courten next speaker, supporter French statements and called trial "a particularly troubling indication of some of the ills we face."

"It is certainly not in the Helsinki agreement, said, without accusing Slovakia by name."

Warsaw, Oct. 17 (Reuters) Poland's leading dissenting today condemned the trial Prague of four Czechoslovak dissidents. The WDO Public Defense Committee, formerly Workers' Defense Committee, issued its statement to We journalists here.

Pakistan Arrests 13 Demonstrators To Free Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Oct. 17 (AP).—Police arrested 13 members of the Pakistan Peoples Party of the Pakistan Peoples Party of deposed Prime Minister Iqbal Ali Bhutto today as demonstrators for Mr. Bhutto's release.

The arrests were made in a 180 miles southeast of Lahore, on the sixth day of strike in that area.

Mr. Bhutto was detained in connection with an and financial charges in court. Ten former cabinet members and party leaders were arrested with him on charges, all relating to the government's six years in power.

Mr. Bhutto appears to be the Lahore High Court and officials of the Punjab Federal Security Force are tried for the murder of a opponent in 1974.

Those arrested in Lahore among nearly 300 men and women who demonstrated for Bhutto's release and criticized present government.

Man With Chimpanzee Heart Die In S. Africa, 3 Days After Graft

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 17 (AP).—A recipient of a chimpanzee heart graft died early today when his circulatory system failed, a statement from Groote Schuur Hospital said.

Benjamin Fortes, a 58-year-old Cape Town accountant lived for three and one-half days with a chimpanzee heart grafted in his chest, beating alongside and aiding his ailing heart.

The statement said: "The condition of Mr. Fortes started deteriorating at about eleven o'clock last night. All attempts to improve the circulation failed, and he died this morning. The cause of deterioration in the circulation is not known, and will only be established when details from the post-mortem examination become available."

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, who performed the operation Thursday, was unavailable for comment.

Mr. Fortes had been reported in satisfactory condition yesterday, but doctors said they were watching carefully for signs of his body's rejection of the animal transplant.

Scandinavians Act in Unison For Power at United Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

Algard, smiling when asked about differences of opinion among the five countries and then said: "We keep these differences in the family."

"Always Problems"

"Problems?" said Mr. Ullrichsen, the Danish delegate. "There are always problems. Sometimes, there are members of a family hitting the ball in the wrong direction."

There was agreement, however, among Mr. Ullrichsen and the other representatives that most often the disagreements between the five countries are of substance.

But the image most commonly conveyed by the Scandinavians is one of fraternal unity and it is this image that accounts for their weight in matters such as human rights, the dialogue between the industrial nations of the West and the developing countries and, particularly, peace-keeping.

It is peace-keeping that is a

favorite activity for the Scandinavians, who have sent troops to participate in United Nations contingents in strife-torn areas of the world such as the Middle East and Cyprus.

The Scandinavians recently prepared to offer troops for keeping operations, when necessary, in South-West Africa (Namibia).

Another field in which voice of the five countries is consistently and influentially is human rights. At present, Scandinavians, led by Norway, are pushing for the upgrading of United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the appointment of a high commissioner for human rights.

The Scandinavians also worked together to support the recently approved call at the United Nations for economic aid to Vietnam. And all have consistently opposed apartheid in South Africa and other forms of racial discrimination elsewhere.

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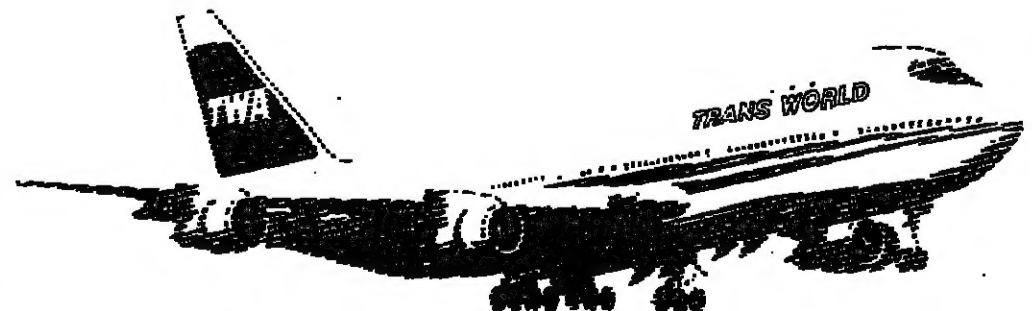
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## New Decision to Build Not Made Yet Air Force Asks Contractors to Submit MX Missile Designs

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP).—The Air Force this last weekend requested defense contractors to submit the designs in 45 days for the MX intercontinental missile, the nuclear warhead that could be deployed in 1985 if arms negotiations to ban such weapons.

Although the Air Force mailing presents another step toward building the MX, President Carter has not yet made the decision to advance the missile to a flying prototype.

A possible posture that decision next year, because there is much paperwork to do, including the evaluation of competing designs the Air Force has requested.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown announced the concept of building the MX by earmarking \$245 million for it and drafting the design for the fiscal 1979 budget, Oct. 1, of next year.

Mr. Brown indicated that both the United States and Soviet Union would be better off if the United States beefed up land-based force with the MX missile instead of the silo-based MX.

Best Option  
I think that the MX is the best option I have seen for retaining a land-based intercontinental ballistic missile part of the triad.

Brown told the House Defense Appropriations subcommittee that the MX is the best option for retaining a land-based intercontinental ballistic missile part of the triad.

Whether it will work out to be technologically feasible, he continued, "whether it will work out to be practical in terms of the large amounts of land required, just how invulnerable it is to something that we are talking about now."

The MX would be the United States' first mobile intercontinental ballistic missile. It would be based on a mobile launcher, not on a fixed silo, as the Soviet SS-9 missile is.

Because the United States and Soviet Union both are developing intercontinental ballistic missiles, the MX would be a "first mover" in the mobile missile race, despite the fact that the United States must play 300 mobile MX missiles to the Soviet SS-9.

Loss of Proposition  
The triad is designed to deter nuclear war by making a first strike against the United States a losing proposition to the would-be attacker.

Opponents of the MX counter that building such nuclear blockbusters would put a hair trigger on nuclear warfare, because each side would worry about losing its land-based missiles to such accurate and powerful weapons.

Rather than risk losing them, the argument goes, each superpower would be more tempted to use them.

Seagram Reports  
\$495,500 in U.S. Political Outlays  
NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—The Seagram Co. Ltd. says that it and its subsidiaries have disclosed that the liquor firm made questionable political payments to the United States of nearly half a million dollars between 1970 and 1976.

In a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Seagram said Friday that the largest contribution, \$150,000, was made in 1970 and was for a campaign to elect a United States senator from New York.

It also said that auditors had found payments totaling \$10,500 between 1972 and now which may have violated state election laws.

Seagram said: "Purchases of alcoholic beverages for politically sponsored dinners and similar events" occurred throughout the period under investigation.

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than ever to fire off its land missiles at the first warning of attack—perhaps in response to an accidental launch.

Mr. Brown, in discussing with the subcommittee how to protect the triad in this age of nuclear sharpshooters, said that he felt uneasy about putting a larger proportion of the nation's missiles in submarines where they are currently invulnerable to surprise attack.

He said that there is always the chance that the Russians might find a way to detect submarines or develop an effective defense against their missiles.

Additional Weapons  
Since "we could not introduce the MX as a mobile missile before about 1985," Mr. Brown continued in his congressional testimony, the United States needs some additional weapons between now and then to maintain this strategic balance.

Arming bombers with cruise missiles, which would be ready by 1980, he said, is the best way to improve the balance for the early 1980s.

Mr. Brown added that the MX would complicate arms-control efforts by the United States and the Soviet Union. Soviet reconnaissance satellites could not tell how many MX missiles were inside one long tunnel.

From the Soviet point of view, said Mr. Brown, the bomber-cruise missile combination would provide hours of warning time and thus should be less worrisome to Soviet leaders fearing a strike at their missiles by the MX block-buster.

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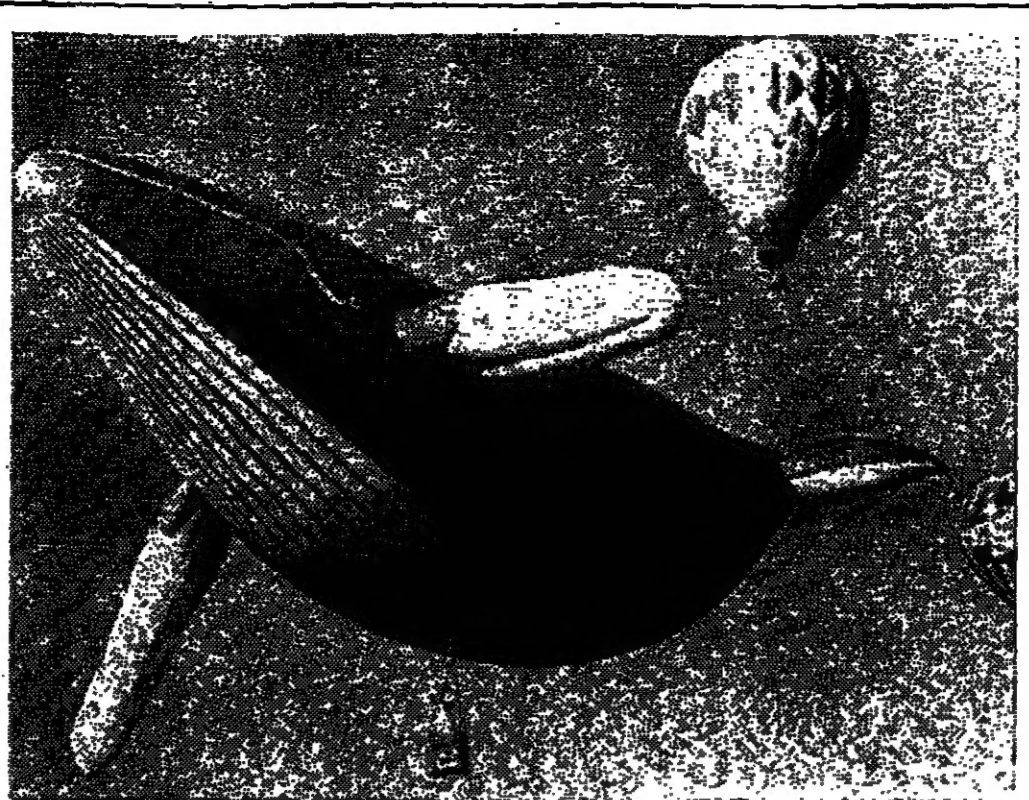
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FLYING FISH—George Stokes takes to the skies over Albuquerque, N. M., in a whale of a balloon of his own design. It was one of 200 balloons taking part in a 10-day lighter-than-air fiesta which ended with a mass flight Sunday morning.

## Tito Floors Lisbon With Rug Request

By Robert Trumbull

LISSON, Oct. 17 (AP).—A request by Yugoslav President Tito for a carpet in his bathroom has upset Portuguese civil servants who planned details of his three-day state visit, which begins today, government sources said.

The sources said that Marshal Tito, 85, asked for a wall-to-wall carpet in the bathroom of his suite at Queluz Palace, apparently as a precaution against falling. They said that the carpet was provided despite protests from caretakers that its adhesive could damage the room's ancient marble floor.

Queen Elizabeth II and Dwight Eisenhower have been among the guests at Queluz.

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## Queen Emphasizes the Need For Unity in Canadian Speech

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 (NYP).—Queen Elizabeth II, in an address to the nation last night, laid her message to the effort of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's government to keep Canada united in the face of a separatist threat by the largely French-speaking province of Quebec.

"What is most evident in looking at your country from the long-term point of view is that Canada's accomplishments and progress have, from the first moment, been the result of the joint efforts and joint councils of Canadians of every background," she said in a speech prepared for delivery in a national television broadcast, a highlight of her six-day visit to Canada to mark the silver jubilee of her reign.

The confederation itself was not a French idea or a British idea," she declared, referring to the joining together of separate Canadian territories in 1867. Though this is the nation's present form, it seems bound to be modified in the near future to meet the growing aspirations of the provinces to greater autonomy, especially in Quebec.

The election in Quebec in November of a government dedicated to bringing about political independence for the province has placed a severe strain upon the 110-year-old union.

Fruits of Cooperation  
Throughout her address the Queen dwelt on the material accomplishments of this nation, which she described as having "a standard of living higher than 92 per cent of the world's population."

The body of the speech, at least, was prepared by Mr. Trudeau's staff, like all statements made by the head of state that have a bearing on politics. She spoke in her role as hostess at a state dinner in Rideau Hall, the official guesthouse where she and her husband, Prince Philip, are staying.

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## Costa Rica Aide Strafed at Border

By Robert Trumbull

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Costa Rica has formally protested to Nicaragua over an incident in which Mario Charpentier, the Costa Rican public security minister, came under machine-gun fire from Nicaraguan planes near the border on Friday.

The Foreign Ministry said the firing violated Costa Rican sovereignty.

It said Mr. Charpentier and about a dozen journalists were attacked with rockets and machine guns by Nicaraguan planes for about an hour. There were no casualties.

The incident took place on the Frio River near the border, south of the Nicaraguan town of San Carlos, which had been attacked by leftist guerrillas on Thursday. At least three guerrillas died in Costa Rica.

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## Decorum at U.K. Party Conference

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Oct. 17 (NYP).—The first thing that strikes a U.S. political reporter watching his first British party conference after a dozen presidential nominating conventions is the absence of noise. The delegates actually listen to the speeches.

One waits in vain for the brass bands to play, for the balloons to drop from the ceiling, for the chairman to pound the gavel to beg, "Will the delegates please clear the aisles?"

Joan Lester, the Labor party chairman, dealt fairly with the anti-abortion activist who kept braying for recognition. "I asked you to put up your hand, not to open your mouth," she said and he shut up.

David Sells, the Tory chairman, resorted to the phraseology of the Enlightenment: "Pray allow him to continue," he said of a speaker heckled for attacking Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia. In his finest hour, Sam Rayburn of Texas never produced the kind of instant decorum that they did.

Ordinary Mortals  
After conference hours, the contrasts persisted. The heavyweights—Michael Foot, Edward Heath, Prime Minister James Callaghan—walked about like ordinary mortals, unaccompanied by the phalanxes of security men and sycophants who seal off U.S. politicians at conventions. One could approach the bar at the Grand Hotel, where the Labor grandees stayed, without being cramped.

The main conclusion took time to come into focus: These meetings are not about power at all. They are about ideas.

In the best European tradition, the delegates, most of whom have little to do with the government of the nation, are more interested in right than in might. In the United States, great issues are debated in the platform committees, but as soon as the conventions themselves begin, the issues are submerged in the larger question of the choice of nominees. How different it would be if British party conferences, rather than the members of Parliament, were to choose party leaders.

The absence of a direct link between what happens at conferences and what happens at Westminster colors everything. The image that keeps recurring is that of a slithering clutch.

In Brighton, a friend of the Prime Minister comments: "This is our permanent problem. The conference isn't a cross-section of the public, or even of Labor voters, and most things the conference wants have a negative appeal to the electorate."

Activists, Passivists  
His statement reflects one of the most enduring issues in the politics of all the Western democ-

racies: How does the party satisfy its activists without offending the passive voters upon whom it ultimately depends for the election? George McGovern and Barry Goldwater know about that question.

The change from Labor to Tory, from Brighton to Blackpool, entails more than 396 miles. Every Labor delegate looks and sounds differently; every Conservative delegate looks and sounds the same.

Look for a pair of blue jeans at Blackpool, and find one, finally, on a television cameraman. Listen for accents—a Scottish brogue or a Liverpudlian twang—or that cascade of glottals that marks the northeastern—and settle for a faint echo of the East End of Yorkshire.

Between the activists of the two parties stretches a gulf so wide that they seem to be speaking two different languages. In Brighton, one's ear soon becomes deadened to the clumsy vocabulary of Labor—comrade, trade union solidarity, the evils of capitalism; in Blackpool, there is a different set of clichés—trade union tyranny, free enterprise, stand on your own two feet.

Broad Middle Ground  
The miracle is that the parliamentary leadership of both parties manages, year after year, to cling to the broad middle ground while the activists march to the flanks.

Rhodesia was the flashpoint of the conference season, the one moment when the careful planning almost went awry.

If it was jarring to an American accustomed to centrist politics to hear Marxists extolling the "freedom" of Eastern Europe at the conference of one major British party, it was equally unsettling to hear unblinking apologies for racism in southern Africa at the conference of the other.

Not even a right-wing Republican, speaking in the darkest reaches of Orange County, Calif., would describe Rhodesia as "a civilization where the hopes and aspirations of the individual are of paramount importance." The phrase was uttered at Blackpool and it was applauded.

For many Tories, it appears, the white civilization in Rhodesia is a reminder of what they once had and wish they still had. Not the racist aspect, of course, but the ability of a small group of propertied and well-educated people to shape the destiny of the unwashed. Rhodesia seems to many Conservatives one of the last places on earth where good sense and right values have not been turned on their heads.

Tory speakers describe Labor as "the party of envy." In rebuttal,

the Conservatives might be called "the party of frustration." Beneath the bland tones of most Tory speeches there lurked the quiver of a ruling class that longer rules, the bitterness of an entrepreneurial class that has seen its methods of organization copied all too successfully by the trade unions and turned against it.

Nonetheless, unity prevailed throughout the English seaside. The British press called the conference "lackluster," but that in itself was a political fact of some significance.

Intraparty strife may be the stuff of lively journalism, but is seldom the stuff of electoral triumph, and both parties escape from their jamborees without the kind of self-inflicted wounds that would have smarted all during the next general election campaign.

## Commentary

racies: How does the party satisfy its activists without offending the passive voters upon whom it ultimately depends for the election? George McGovern and Barry Goldwater know about that question.

The change from Labor to Tory, from Brighton to Blackpool, entails more than 396 miles. Every Labor delegate looks and sounds differently; every Conservative delegate looks and sounds the same.

Look for a pair of blue jeans at Blackpool, and find one, finally, on a television cameraman. Listen for accents—a Scottish brogue or a Liverpudlian twang—or that cascade of glottals that marks the northeastern—and settle for a faint echo of the East End of Yorkshire.

Between the activists of the two parties stretches a gulf so wide that they seem to be speaking two different languages. In Brighton, one's ear soon becomes deadened to the clumsy vocabulary of Labor—comrade, trade union solidarity, the evils of capitalism; in Blackpool, there is a different set of clichés—trade union tyranny, free enterprise, stand on your own two feet.

Broad Middle Ground  
The miracle is that the parliamentary leadership of both parties manages, year after year, to cling to the broad middle ground while the activists march to the flanks.

Rhodesia was the flashpoint of the conference season, the one moment when the careful planning almost went awry.

If it was jarring to an American accustomed to centrist politics to hear Marxists extolling the "freedom" of Eastern Europe at the conference of one major British party, it was equally unsettling to hear unblinking apologies for racism in southern Africa at the conference of the other.

Not even a right-wing Republican, speaking in the darkest reaches of Orange County, Calif., would describe Rhodesia as "a civilization where the hopes and aspirations of the individual are of paramount importance." The phrase was uttered at Blackpool and it was applauded.

For many Tories, it appears, the white civilization in Rhodesia is a reminder of what they once had and wish they still had. Not the racist aspect, of course, but the ability of a small group of propertied and well-educated people to shape the destiny of the unwashed. Rhodesia seems to many Conservatives one of the last places on earth where good sense and right values have not been turned on their heads.

Tory speakers describe Labor as "the party of envy." In rebuttal,

the Conservatives might be called "the party of frustration." Beneath the bland tones of most Tory speeches there lurked the quiver of a ruling class that longer rules, the bitterness of an entrepreneurial class that has seen its methods of organization copied all too successfully by the trade unions and turned against it.

Nonetheless, unity prevailed throughout the English seaside. The British press called the conference "lackluster," but that in itself was a political fact of some significance.

Intraparty strife may be the stuff of lively journalism, but is seldom the stuff of electoral triumph, and both parties escape from their jamborees without the kind of self-inflicted wounds that would have smarted all during the next general election campaign.

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## Offshore Oil Discovery Reported by India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17 (AP).—India has discovered oil in a commercially exploitable quantity offshore, about 70 kilometers southwest of Bombay, the government reported last week.

H.N. Bahuguna, the minister of petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers, said that oil flowed at rate of 1,475 barrels a day during production testing which began Oct. 2. It was India's third of short oil discovery.

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## Lopez Portillo Brings Fiesta to Navarre

# Mexico Leader Gives Spain Taste of Ex-Colony

By Stanley Meisler

CAPARRROSO, Spain, Oct. 17.—President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico did not just visit this town of his roots, from which his ancestors came in the 16th century. He sort of captured it. But his official tour of Spain, which ended yesterday, was all like that.

Visitors usually come to a foreign country to see what it is like. But Mr. Lopez Portillo, 57, came to Spain to show Spaniards what Mexico is like.

An outpouring of Mexican culture came before him, with him and will go on now that he has left. Spain is caught in an invasion. There are scenes that Hernán Cortés, the conqueror of Mexico, could never have conjured: Spaniards elbowing each other at a Mexican fair in Madrid in a struggle to sample tacos; Spaniards grabbing, at any price, enormous straw sombreroes; Spaniards shouting for more from mariachi singers.

The official tour dramatized the

resumption of diplomatic relations between Spain and Mexico after a break of almost four decades. Mexico supported the Spanish Republic during the Spanish Civil War, welcomed Republican exiles to its shores and refused to recognize the victorious rebels while Franco was alive. Only with Franco dead and his dictatorship dismantled did Mexico recognize the government of Spain.

The trip also made economic sense. Mexico does not sell very much to Spain. The Spanish mainly buy chick-peas, coffee and cotton. Mr. Lopez Portillo and his ministers signed trade agreements during his nine-day stay in Spain, and there could be significant dividends later.

### Emotional Visit

But emotion and romance probably marked the trip more than diplomacy and business. Mexico, once called New Spain, was a colony ruled from Madrid for 300 years. Yet Spaniards know very little about Mexico. Mr. Lopez Portillo and his en-

tourage of 200, expensive and festive in a very Mexican way, were showing Spain that the old colony had grown up, that Mexico has become a great nation, and that it has a proud and impressive culture.

The visit to Caparrroso on Saturday illustrated the emotion and romance. Mr. Lopez Portillo traces his ancestry to Capt. Alonso Lopez de Portillo of Caparrroso, who left Spain in 1550 to make his mark in the New World. He helped to found what is now the town of Concordia in the Mexican state of Sinaloa.

There is almost nothing left to remind visitors of the Caparrroso of Capt. Lopez de Portillo's day. It is a nondescript, relatively new town of 2,350 persons, mostly farmers, in the province of Navarre. The town appears to have changed its site over the centuries, and guide books report the ruins of a medieval castle somewhere in the nearby hills. No one in modern Caparrroso is named Lopez Portillo or Lopez de Portillo.

### Confident Return

Mr. Lopez Portillo, who visited Caparrroso in 1962, arrived in Caparrroso this time as if he were a Mexican president dropping in on a Mexican town. He left his limousine at the outskirts of town and walked through the

streets among cheering crowds. Spaniards waved a huge Mexican flag behind him.

The town was decorated with Mexican, Spanish and Navarrese flags, and many signs proclaimed Caparrroso's support for Mr. Lopez Portillo as if he were campaigning for president there. He spoke to Caparrroso residents from the balcony of the city hall that overlooks the main square of the town. Visitors from neighboring towns swelled the crowd in the square below to about 10,000. The address was less a speech than a reading of the letter he had written his parents from Caparrroso in 1962.

In the letter, he told his parents that "my heart was throbbing in my chest when I perceived Caparrroso from a distance. I felt myself alive."

### Greeted 'Brothers'

The Mexican President described one Caparrroso greeting him and exclaiming, "a man has arrived here who left Caparrroso 400 years ago." Mr. Lopez Portillo said that another man in Caparrroso had told him to come back and rest there when he became president. "And I am here, brothers," Mr. Lopez Portillo shouted. For a day, at least, Caparrroso became Mexican.

In his tour of Spain, President Lopez Portillo also visited Madrid, the Canary Islands, Barcelona, Seville and Pamplona.

There was one anomaly in the trip. Mr. Lopez Portillo, by coming to Spain, was congratulating it for achieving a democratic system that Mexico has yet to achieve.

© Los Angeles Times.

### Heroin Kills Berliner

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP)—West Berlin recorded its 67th heroin death of the year today, a 17-year-old youth found dead with a hypodermic needle in his arm, police said.

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Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo waving farewell on leaving Madrid.

## Secrecy Blankets Somali-Ethiopian Conflict

# Enigmas, Unknowns Mark War in Ogaden

By David Lamb

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 17.—Every day a Boeing 707 jet freighter lands here on a mysterious flight from the Middle East, its cargo hold laden with supplies for Somalia's war against Ethiopia.

The plane bears no markings to identify its owner or country of origin. A seal on the tail has been covered with yellow paint. The plane stays only long enough to unload.

There is much speculation in Mogadishu about the plane. Some say it is American and carries arms paid for by the CIA. Others say it is from Syria or Saudi Arabia. The best bet, according to Western intelligence sources, is that it comes from Iraq.

Whatever its origin, the plane is a daily reminder that another shadow war is being fought in Africa, directed—or at least influenced—at a distance—by foreign powers. It is a war of enigmas and unknowns, it drama played out against a backdrop of secrecy and lies.

The President of Somalia, Mohammed Siad Barre, says he could put another 100,000 troops on the Ogaden front if he had the weapons. But getting those weapons is a major problem for Somalia, which has been all but shut off by the Soviet bloc and ignored by the West.

Earlier this year the Soviet Union decided to throw its military and ideological weight behind the Marxist government of Ethiopia, thus relegating its alliance with Marxist Somalia to second-class status. Only a trickle of light arms is flowing into Somalia from the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the United States, whose intimate relationship with Ethiopia ended abruptly this year, agreed along with Britain and France to supply Somalia with "defensive" arms. But all three backed off when Somali guerrillas launched a full-scale attack into Ethiopia's Ogaden Desert region July 23.

Mr. Siad Barre tried unsuccessfully to get the United States to channel arms to him secretly through Saudi Arabia. Washington also has turned down requests from moderate Arab states to support Somalia as a means of reducing Soviet influence in the Horn of Africa, Arab diplomats say.

Thus Mr. Siad Barre has been left with only the backing of his Muslim brethren in the Middle East. Their main interests in the Horn are shipping routes through the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, which they would like to see protected by a Muslim country.

Saudi Arabia is providing oil and reportedly other supplies as well. Syria, Egypt and Iraq are believed to have sent small arms and ammunition. But no black African country has expressed support for Somalia. Two, Kenya and Somalia, have openly condemned its attempts to establish a territorial claim in the Ogaden.

In Ethiopia, the prominent presence is that of the Russians, but the Cubans are there, too, training the militia and serving

as medical technicians. So are the Israelis, who fly in supplies and reportedly are involved with intelligence activities in an attempt to counter Arab influence in the Horn. South Korean planes land at Addis Ababa, loaded with uniforms for the people's militia.

On the surface, at least, it seems curious that so many countries have an interest in the barren wasteland known as the Ogaden. Although it has had some historical significance—Italy's Benito Mussolini used a battle there as an excuse to conquer Ethiopia—it is of little real value to anyone except the nomads who graze their herds there.

Like most African conflicts, the war there eludes neutral observers, including journalists. It is a war about which little is known because most of the news from the front is provided by government communiques. On several occasions, both the Somali and Ethiopian governments have claimed victory in the same battle.

Except for the highest officials in Mogadishu and Addis Ababa, no one knows the size of the forces committed in the Ogaden, or the exact position of the front. No one knows the extent of casualties, the precise nature of foreign involvement or the level of material losses. On the Somali side, in fact, it is not even clear

who is doing the fighting. The Mogadishu government insists that none of its regular troops are involved and that the fighting is being carried on entirely by the Mogadishu-based Western Somali Liberation Front. There is evidence to the contrary, but the assertion is repeated so often that many Somalis have almost accepted it as fact.

Both Ethiopia and Somalia have escorted Western journalists into the Ogaden for carefully planned tours. The only ones who have heard a hostile shot were a dozen journalists who were bombed and strafed recently by Ethiopian planes in the Somali-held town of Jijiga, about 40 miles from the front. That is as close as any uncensored observer has got to the war.

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## Patient in Italy Claims He Flew E. German Navy

NAPLES, Oct. 17 (AP)—Italian authorities were considering today what to do with a German-speaking man who says that he is an East German Navy officer who jumped overboard in the Ionian Sea to seek political asylum in the West.

Officials said that the man identified himself as Franz Folkenstein of Dresden, an officer on the East German vessel Falke.

The police said that according to his report, the man jumped overboard was wounded slightly in the right arm when he was fired on from the ship and finally was picked up by Sicilian fishermen four days ago and taken to Catania.

From Catania, he boarded a train for Naples to contact the West German consulate. He arrived on Saturday but found the consulate closed for the week end and sought treatment at a hospital.

Police said that they had not been able yet to verify the man's account.

## Sri Lanka Bars Hanoi Refugee After Shipwreck

COLOMBO, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Sri Lanka immigration authorities refused a Vietnamese woman stowaway permission to land after a British vessel rescued her and the 26 crew members of a ship that sank off the southern coast yesterday, the ship's agents here said.

The British gas carrier Cavendish rescued the 29 after the Panamanian-registered Chrysopigi Cross flashed a distress signal. The vessel's agents said that the 23-year-old woman boarded the Greek-owned freighter at Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and was discovered three days later.

The woman planned to join her brothers in Canada and sailed on the Cavendish, which was bound for the Gulf, the agents said. The 3,74-ton Chrysopigi Cross was carrying rice to Syria. Her 26 crew members were landed here.

## China Is Seeking New India Ties

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—China has told India through intermediaries that it wants to normalize relations, Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said last week.

He said at a press conference that the Chinese view was reported to him by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Mamic and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance after they had visited Peking.

The two countries exchanged ambassadors last year for the first time in nearly 15 years. The two countries fought a border war in 1962. The dispute over frontiers remains unsettled.

## France Bans Smoking in Public Places

### Law Sets Stiffest Fines in Europe

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP)—A new law went into effect today obliging the French to smoke in public or pay some of the stiffest anti-smoking fines in Europe.

The law bans smoking in elevators, post offices, bank schools, government offices dealing with the public and in public places frequented by youths under 16. The law also applies to all smoking, not just smoking cigarettes.

Violators may be fined up to \$225 to \$450, according to the law. The law is strict, but it is not expected to be enforced.

"It is a very delicate question to tell people to throw away their cigarettes," said a supervisor at a post office in central Paris.

"It's not this way you'll make me give up smoking," said a colleague. "I'll just smoke in the back."

"It's an attack on my personal liberty," complained a bank employee.

The anti-smoking measures are part of a year-old Health Ministry campaign that included a \$500,000 publicity drive, a plan for warning labels on cigarette packs similar to the in the United States.

The fines put France, at least on the books, among the toughest anti-smoking countries in Europe. Most countries ban smoking in theaters and buses and designate some railroad cars and air travel as no-smoking areas. But an informal survey showed only Italy had similar—though smaller—fines.

France's efforts, defined in law last year, were launched by Health Minister Simone Veil, 57, stressed information rather than repression of the smoking habit. The average French citizen smokes 4.5 pounds of tobacco a year, compared to about 3 pounds for Americans, according to French statistics.

The law provides for instruction in secondary schools and chapters in medical school texts on the dangers of smoking.

Mrs. Veil, one of the most popular political figures in France still smokes, but has avoided doing so in public since the campaign began, a ministry spokesman said.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a nonsmoker, ordered ministers to set an example by refraining from smoking during ministerial councils. Jacques Chirac, then premier, was known to be irritated. He smokes no more than a pack of cigarettes a day.

## Vietnam Is Silent About Occupant Of Seized Yacht

BANGKOK, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The fate of three Americans remained a mystery today, 11 days after they reported their yacht had been fired on and rammed in the South China Sea and was being towed to Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

Further complicating the incident has been Vietnam's refusal to respond to a U.S. request for information on the Americans.

The last signal from the yacht Brill was on Friday evening when a voice identified as that of Cornelia Delenbaugh, 28, was heard by airline pilots say, "We are all OK."

The voice said that M. Delenbaugh, Charles Affel, a Leland Dickerman were being towed by Vietnamese Navy boats to Ho Chi Minh City.

Vietnamese radio stations did not report the seizure of the Brill as of noon yesterday, a time when no news from the State Department regarding the answer to Washington's inquiry.

## Moslems Kill 5 In Philippines

ZAMBOANGA CITY, The Philippines, Oct. 17 (AP).—Moslem rebels staged attacks yesterday, killing five government troops and wounding 11, including a commander of an infantry battalion, government officials said today.

Authorities in Manila said that rebels ambushed a militia jeep, killing two soldiers. The commander of the 29 Infantry Battalion 150 miles northeast of Zamboanga, was wounded.

Fighting erupted after Moslem rebels attacked a Philippine outpost 25 miles north of Zamboanga, killing three government troops.

## Thai Troops Report Killing 10 Cambodian

BANGKOK, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Thai forces pushed invading Cambodians back across the frontier in southwest Thailand during weekend offensive, military spokesmen said today.

The fighting left two Thai soldiers dead and 10 wounded, officials said. They claimed the 10 Cambodians were killed as "many" wounded.

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## Irving Wilson

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17 (AP).

—Irving White Wilson, 87, former board chairman of Aluminum Co. of America, died yesterday.

He was 87.

He was born in 1890.

He was married in 1918.

He was a member of the board of directors of the company.

He was a member of the board of directors of the company.

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هكذا من الفحل







## True Protection for Steel

The American steel industry is hurting: Sales are sluggish, profits are low. The industry has a painful solution for its problems—painless, that is, for its stockholders. In a publicity campaign dramatized by layoffs, the industry trumpets the dangers of dependence on a hostile world steel cartel and demands protection against foreign competition.

In normal times, the steelmakers' political thrust might be parried by reasoned argument. The industry has brought much of the malaise upon itself by failure to modernize or to resist union wage demands. Adequate legal safeguards already protect against unfair foreign competition; in a free-enterprise economy it is not the responsibility of government to go further, eliminating all the risks of doing business. Government's greater obligation is to cut trade barriers, not erect new ones. World trade unfettered by quotas and tariffs means a higher living standard for the majority of Americans and a valuable competitive check against inflation.

But these are not normal times. Unemployment is close to 7 per cent and executives contemplating major investments in virtually every industry seem to be deterred by the prospect of another recession. Hence aging cities in the steel valleys of Ohio and Pennsylvania cannot expect to lure new businesses to replace the mills. Displaced steelworkers have little prospect of finding jobs elsewhere and our trading partners—facing internal political pressures comparable to our own—are all too ready to sacrifice free trade for the illusion of less unemployment.

Besieged by a powerful lobby of steel companies, steelworkers and snowbelt politicians, President Carter is prepared to make concessions, if only because a rigid administration stance could lead to tough protectionist legislation from Congress. Even ardent trade supporters are resigned to further erosion of the American commitment to free trade.

Can it be avoided? In part, it could be

checked by a show of strength from those who stand to lose most directly from additional obstruction to commerce: farmers; the exporters of aircraft, chemicals and machinery; consumer groups and firms dependent on inexpensive foreign products for their own manufactures. All will pay a heavy price if the major trading nations decide to go it alone.

A far more effective approach, however, would be to lessen the squeeze on jobs and profits throughout the economy. Recovery from the deep recession of the mid-'70s has been exceedingly slow, leaving industry, including steel, with excess capacity, anemic profits and a reluctance to commit scarce funds for job-creating investment. Slow growth has been deliberate, reflecting a fear of exacerbating inflation, not only in government but throughout the business community to which it responds.

An ironic circle is thus closed. Slow growth is dictated by fears of inflation. Yet slow growth leads to protection against foreign competition. And, by reducing competition, such protection removes an impediment to further inflation. If, however, the circle could be broken with an effective anti-inflation policy, the economy could once again run at full steam. Increased demand for steel would give the industry breathing room to become more productive. And the President could better resist pleas for import protection.

A key to saving free trade, then, is to break the grip of inflation. No one knows precisely how this can be done, especially in the face of opposition from unions and business to anything with the scent of wage and price controls. But, as we suggest below, the cause is not hopeless. The first step is for the President to acknowledge the importance of finding a new approach to inflation. We know of no issue—other than energy—that deserves greater priority.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Some New Ideas for Release

If we are serious about stimulating growth without more inflation, there may be a way. Two plans have been proposed that deserve wider consideration than they have received. Both would use the tax system as a carrot to encourage less inflationary decisions by business and labor.

Critics will be quick to condemn the plans as wage-price controls. More properly, they should be viewed as providing incentives—not controls—to trim inflation. The ultimate decision about where to set prices and wages would properly be left to the parties concerned.

The two plans have three authors who come from widely divergent places in the economic spectrum: Henry Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Sidney Weintraub, economics professor at the University of Pennsylvania; and Arthur Okun, senior economist at the Brookings Institution. The three deserve credit for refusing to resign themselves, like many of their colleagues, to the hazardous spiral of rising wages, prices and protectionism—as demonstrated by big steel.

Instead, the three economists would attempt to reduce the national pattern of 8-per-cent wage increases and 6-per-cent inflation. The plans would set a national wage standard somewhere below 8 per cent and use the tax system to encourage business and labor to hold to that standard. The TIP scheme (tax-based incomes policy) of Messrs. Wallich and Weintraub would offer business

a tax cut to hold wage increases below the standard. Companies that exceed the target would be penalized with a tax surcharge. TIP would not include a price standard. Since wages are such a large component of business costs, the authors anticipate that business would reduce price inflation once wage pressures are reduced.

The Okun plan is slightly different. It would set a price standard as well as a wage standard. But it would not penalize offenders of either standard. Mr. Okun would have only rewards, through the tax system, for those companies and workers who comply.

The ultimate discipline in both programs would be the market. Firms that hold down their labor costs and receive tax benefits would be in good shape to battle competitors that allow labor costs to soar and must therefore raise prices or cut profits to pay their workers. Such use of the tax system is an interesting way to assert the public interest in private wage and price decisions. There may be other ways.

Though many in business, labor and economics automatically dismiss schemes for the government to influence wages and prices, these plans deserve consideration—particularly if the administration is planning a tax cut for next year. Most tax cuts can be designed to stimulate the economy. A tax cut modeled on these enticing schemes might trim inflation, too.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### A Paper Tiger

The (Belgrade) conference still has many weeks to run. But some of the Western delegations already are questioning the wisdom of pressing the Soviet and East European governments really hard on the issues of human rights and of freer contacts between people on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

The faint-hearted say this may lead to a clash, to "confrontation," and so to a worsening of East-West relations, even the end of "détente." This is certainly what the Russians want the West to believe. But it is a "paper tiger." Détente is not a prize presented by the Kremlin for our good behavior; it is something which they need desperately, far more, in fact, than we do.

There is a direct connection between human rights and détente. A government which does not respect the rights of its own citizens and is not responsive to public opinion or democratic controls cannot be

trusted in international relations or be a dependable partner in détente.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Portugal's Economy

In the 14 months since it assumed office, Portugal's minority Socialist government led by Mario Soares has made little headway in solving the country's pressing economic and political problems. The economy is in tatters, with little immediate prospect of recovery, and only massive foreign aid is staying off financial collapse. . . . Inside the Socialist party dissension is rife and morale low—as was strikingly demonstrated by the resignation of Jose Medeiros Ferreira, the foreign minister.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who is widely respected in both the armed forces and the country at large, may well turn out to be the only political figure with the authority to impose decisive action.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Fifty Years Ago

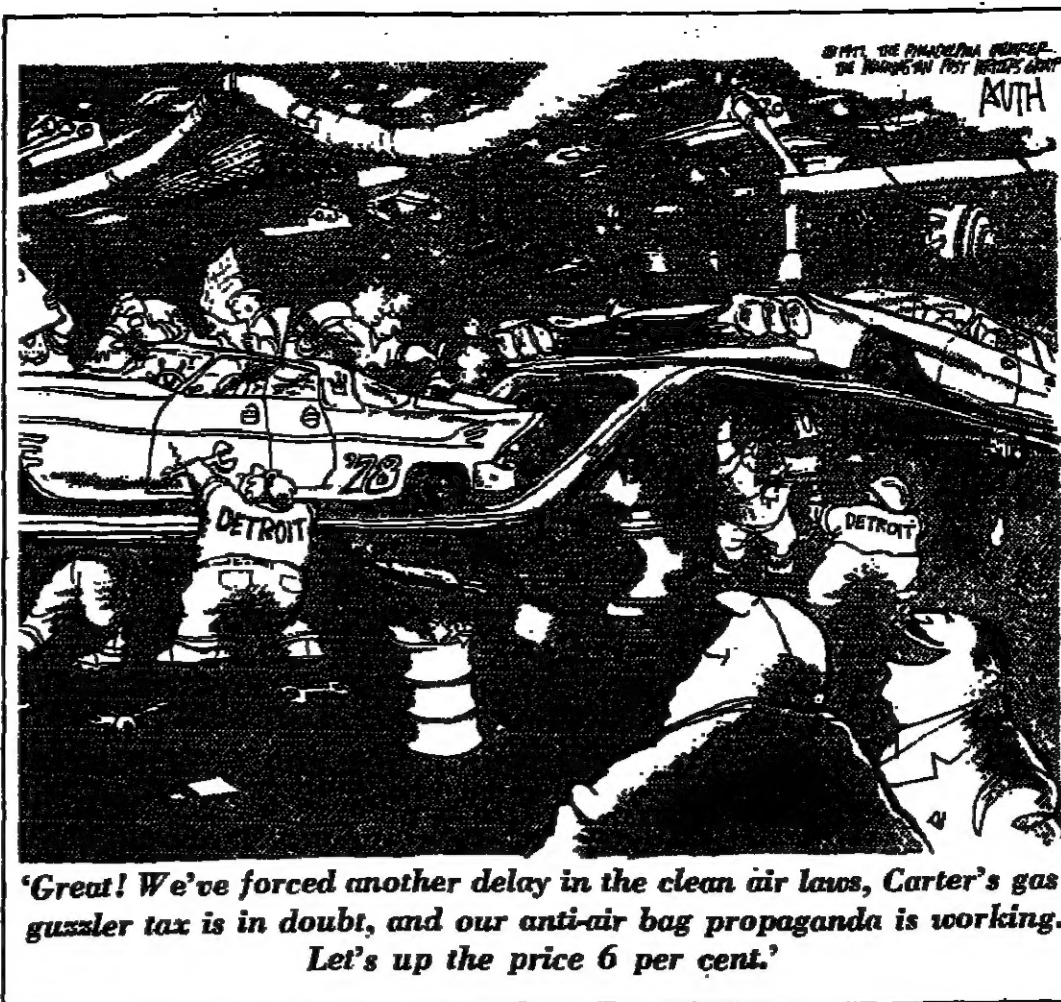
October 18, 1927

PARIS—By a strange coincidence the conqueror of the Boers, Lord Kitchener, was quietly resting in Paris while three Boer generals were being feted by their French admirers. Under the modest incognito of "Mr. Cook," the gallant officer arrived in Paris in a specially reserved compartment on the overnight train from London. He was met by an aide and was taken to the Embassy where a dinner was given in his honor. His plans are not known but it is believed he is on his way to Egypt.

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 18, 1902

PARIS—The total profits of the General Motors Corp. this year will exceed \$220 million, Alfred P. Sloan, president of the corporation, told French automobile manufacturers last night at a dinner in his honor at the Union Interalliée, given by Dr. Marcel Knecht, former director of the French Information Service in the United States. The figure is the largest in the history of General Motors and exceeds that of last year by \$84 million. He urged the French to adopt the "installment credit system."



## Energy and the Arrogance of Power

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The debate about American energy policy intensifies in bitterness. But at its heart is a reality that no one can dispute: The United States has become, and is still becoming, ever more dependent on imported oil. If we focus on that basic fact, the meaning and importance of the debate may become clearer.

In 1973, before the Arab boycott, the United States imported about 30 per cent of the oil it used—a figure so worrying that President Nixon proclaimed "Project Independence." It was supposed to end American reliance on foreign oil, but it did not change the trend. This year imports are providing 48 per cent of the oil used in the United States.

Energy is a subject of concern for the world, not any single country alone. But one does not have to be a jingo to understand that a growing need for imported oil has particular consequences for a great power. President Carter was speaking with restraint at his last press conference when he said he was concerned at "the serious security implications of becoming increasingly dependent upon foreign oil supplies which may for some reason be interrupted."

The economic consequences are even easier to understand than the political. In 1971, the United States spent \$3.7 billion for imported oil. Last year the figure was nearly 10 times that, \$38 billion. This year the bill is expected to be \$45 billion.

### Payments Burden

The American balance of payments is already showing extremely adverse effects from the rising cost of oil imports. Concern about that burden is a major factor in the dollar's current troubles in foreign exchange markets. Americans on the whole remain oblivious to the strain on their currency, but some in London and Frankfurt do not.

And the financial burden today is only a pale intimation of what it will be if the United States goes on using more and more oil from abroad. The administration has projected, on present trends, that in 1985 imported oil would cost \$50 billion. No serious person, in politics or the oil business or anywhere else, thinks the United States can keep going in such a direction.

It is in the context of those grim realities that the oil industry's highly successful campaign against the Carter policy must be judged. The Senate, adopting industry views, has expunged just about every trace of Carter's legislation. Instead, it has gone for a "free market" solution, emphasizing removal of controls and increasing of financial incentives to the oilmen to produce more.

The interesting question about these industry ideas adopted by the Senate is what effect they will have on the urgent problem of dependence on imported oil. The answer is that, for at least a considerable number of years, they are likely to have no effect whatever.

American oil production has been gradually declining for years, and no authority believes that it can be turned dramatically upward again. Recent experience with high financial incentives, as intrastate sales of natural gas, has not shown any tendency to boost production. But even if the costs of oil prices rise and tax cuts envisaged by the Senate had some effect, it would be years off and at best would slow the decline in U.S. output—not reduce the need for imports.

That the oil giants are arrogant is a fact of the dog-bites-man variety: not news. They assume, indeed believe, that anything they do is right and patriotic. I, and I suppose most Americans, have long since come to regard the oil companies as so powerful that there is little point in thinking about them. One just shrugs when monopolists praise the "free market" and companies paying less in taxes than just about anyone demand more "incentives."

### Angry Rhetoric

But even by oil company standards there is something staggering in the pretense that "freeing" the oil companies to produce more will meet a challenge as critical to this country as import dependence over the next decade. That was even more deserving of Carter's angry rhetoric than the greed that provoked his talk of war profiteering. (Could he please drop the war image, incidentally? Recent examples of its use, starting with the war on poverty, are not very happy.)

The only effective answer to the import problem, in the critical short run, is to hold down the

projected increase in overall American demand for oil. That means substituting other fuels and, most important, increasing energy efficiency. Americans use about twice as much energy per capita as countries with a comparable living standard, such as West Germany and Sweden.

The International Energy Agency surveyed its 18 members' energy-saving performance a year ago and rated America near the bottom. Among other things, it said, the United States continues to encourage gasoline consumption by having the lowest prices of the group—half Europe's or less—and by far the lowest fuel taxes. It used twice as large a share of its precious oil on transportation. The world is watching to see whether the largest oil consumer can at least keep its appetite from growing. Carter's program is by no means the only answer. But a cave-in to the oil industry's demand for more would invite disaster.

## Troubles and Tensions in Poland

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.—There is no limit to the extent of the dialogue—and here I would prefer to use the word "dialogue"—between the government and the population," Edward Gierk, the Polish leader, declared during a recent visit to Paris.

This statement could be seen as particularly important at a time when the government is faced with extremely complex problems that can be resolved only through a fundamental accord between the government and the population.

But what is now taking place appears to be in direct contradiction to Mr. Gierk's avowed intent: There is neither dialogue nor conversation.

Admittedly, while addressing the ninth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers party recently, Mr. Gierk painted a rather somber picture of the nation's economy. He assailed the continuing "difficulties which the population must endure," particularly due to erratic food supplies, poor management, the existence of a black market, corruption, waste, thefts, alcoholism.

And instead of proposing a thorough and necessary reform of management at all levels, based on the abolition of the principle of the party's infallibility, Mr. Gierk blithely concluded that the "general line" of the party was correct, but that its execution was not satisfactory.

### Economic Problems

But today, the issue of the "general line" is a thing of the past. Poland is not just another Communist country; the economy there is far worse than elsewhere. Three bad harvests—due to a dry spell followed by catastrophic rains—have aggravated an already poor agricultural situation and increased the foreign trade deficit. Poland had to import 7 million tons of grain and fodder last year and will have to import even more this year.

The annual cost of the foreign debt already amounts for about 30 per cent of foreign-currency receipts. Government subsidies for maintaining the food-price freeze (a relative freeze, since there is a hidden price rise of about 4 per cent each year) amount to nearly 100 billion zlotys, about 13 per cent of the yearly budget.

### Running Wild

Regarding the articles on the body's production of morphine derivatives (Herald Tribune, Oct. 6), research has shown that this reaction takes place in joggers and runners during training. When the body begins to hurt it responds normally; it tries to relieve the pain. (This suggests another explanation for the so-called "second wind.")

The theory might also answer a question that most runners ask themselves: Why the desire—even need—to run, particularly the more often one runs? Could it be simply a symptom of morphine withdrawal? (I hope that we can keep Art Buchwald out of this; I fear that he'd jog wild with the story.)

BILL SORSBY.

## Making Paper Doll Of an Amendment

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Those Americans unaware of recent developments in New York City may have heard that the new practice for public school teachers is to separate them by race and then assign them in proportion to their numbers, where possible, to classes in which an opposite race predominates.

At one level the exercise is ludicrous; at another, something worse. Sen. Patrick Moynihan, inveighing against it, invoked the terminology of Nuremberg, for which columnist Anthony Lewis of the New York Times accused him of linguistic overkill. Mr. Lewis reminded Sen. Moynihan of the disabilities imposed on the American Negro over the ages, a datum Prof. Moynihan is probably in no need of instruction upon; and sought to climb his point by saying: Who—if we were dealing with South Africa—would resent it if the South African state were to make a conscious effort to increase the number of black students and teachers?

How greatly they all miss the point, in this case that any official favoritism shown to blacks in South Africa is a form of compensation for state policies that discriminate against blacks. America's official policy is to be a raceless state, and such a state does not use the engines of government for the purpose of racial procrusteanism.

But it is a pity that Sen. Moynihan did not devote more time to the constitutional point. Because coming in at us, and due to explode in a couple of weeks, is the most devastating book on the abuse of power by the Supreme Court written in our time. Moreover, it is the work of a liberal, Jewish professor of law at Harvard University whose two preceding books, one of them on executive privilege, the other on impeachment, unquestionably cleared the legal air for the fateful decision of the Supreme Court in ruling that certain of President Nixon's tapes could legally be subpoenaed, and endowed Congress with a sound historical basis for pursuing the case for impeachment.

### The Bakke Case

In "Government by Judiciary," the Transformation of the 14th Amendment," Prof. Raoul Berger documents the awful usurpations

of the activist courts done name of the 14th Amendment. On a recent occasion Prof. Berger commented that when a student of the United States, conferring with the Black Caucus of the Congress, calls in a torney general and dicta him a line he should take pending constitutional questions, President Carter has as the case of Bakke, he said to be living under the law; and constitutional gauge has lost its meaning. The book, coming in such august auspices, is to embarrass those who simply accepted the Supreme Court as the agent of their concerns. In fact, the Amendment was unrelated to such questions of discrimination as have been duplicated the attention of the court.

Prof. Berger, who ardently in racial equality, the point that his advice this or the other social program does not entitle to interpret the 14th Amendment as a mandate for a that did not issue under amendment's auspices. A difference between saying right granted to a white must equally be granted black man; and saying, is a right not previously ed except here and there, is legislatures. Henceforth shall universalize it."

Prof. Berger warns that the threat to racial equality is by making the paper doll out of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution a strategic security of the liberties is at stake. A warning, if the same in the Constitution was not ratified by the nation not the guide expound there can be no security consistent and stable government more than for a faithful of its powers. And that "Our peculiar security the possession of a writ situation. Let us not in blank paper by const. "When Chief Justice W. scolded that we cannot clock to 1868," Berg "be in fact rejected the intention as irrelevant." After reading "Government by Judiciary," go back and his book on Impeachment freshly relevant.

made by Mr. Gierk during his visit to Paris ("In the long run, price adjustments are an economic necessity") was not reproduced by the Polish press.

But the fact that the press in Poland censored all of Mr. Gierk's allusions to the existing tensions in that country is also extraordinary, for Poland is also unlike any other nation politically.

### Survived Revolt

It has never been wise to announce a round of price increases. Polish workers have on three occasions forced the government to withdraw the announced price increases, twice toppling the men in power. "Mr. Gierk," an observer remarked, "is the first leader to have survived such a rebellion. And now that strikes have broken out, particularly in Silesia, he would prefer not to risk a test of strength."

Furthermore, any possible reaction by the workers would be accompanied by a resumption of activity by the intellectual elite of the country. The KOR (Workers Defense Committee), which has changed its name but not its aims since it forced the government to decree an amnesty and to free all those jailed after the rebellion of June, 1976, continues to seek to unify all levels of society as "the strongest weapon against the abuse of power." The group now calls itself the Committee for Social Self-Defense.

There is another organization fighting for human rights, the Movement for the Defense of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. Both organizations are illegal but not clandestine and they publish and distribute publications that are also illegal but not clandestine. The latest best seller of these samizdats is a guide for citizens arrested by the secret police: "How to behave, what to reply to offers of collaboration, etc."

The church has also pulled out all stops. After having warned the government that "no police can insure social peace," Wyszyński has turned daily concerns. "We ten get," he declared, "that I eat every day. The shoe humiliating spectacle of standing in long lines, with children in their dirt-filled shoes where men have to contend with anger of the customers—must disappear as soon as possible."

This plea for justice by a 76-year-old man, who very poor health—has undergone surgery in the last two months—and is among the last appeals he is able to make. Den circles in Poland have it that during his forthcoming visit to Poland President Carter confer with the cardinal say that this might be an opportunity for such a me take place and that it is very important for both the and the United States.

It would be all the more important since the cardinal appeal seems to coincide with current run of popular in the Poles' absolute weapon. Someone in the crowd of asking him if he knew difference between yesterday in Warsaw. "Yes, Mr. Carter would be to sign outside the shop resher" and the meat was today, the sign reads "M there is only the butcher Mr. Carter would do note then that Poland had end the stage of mockery this is always a danger in that country."

Leopold Unger is a form saw journalist who now Eastern European counts East-West relations for a sign newspaper Le Soir. He signs his columns "Pol He wrote this article for International Herald Tribune.

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## Fashion in Italy Younger Than Springtime

By Hebe Dorsey

AN, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Italian ready-to-wear has never been better—or younger. The level has dropped sharply, among the designers and models, with young styles shown on girls who look like

peasant skirts. The Italians are now delivering a refined and cleaned-up version of the big look. "Sexy, sensual, strong and salable," said Neil Fox, vice-president of I Magnin.

### More Skirts

There are far more skirts than pants, all long and worn with pretty, laced-up flat sandals.

Everything hinges on a soft, unlined jacket—blazer, cardigan or bush jacket. But even when it is made of crepe de chine, which often happens, it has sharp lines softened by the rest of the outfit—a soft skirt or a T-shirt worn over a gathered, wrap-around but always narrow skirt. Pants are variants of fatigues, narrowing to the ankles but always deluxe and made of taffeta, satin or crepe de chine.

Linen is everywhere, although women have resisted it for years. But the Italians do it so well and so consistently that women may learn again that linen, even wrinkled, is chic.

Colors are dominated by khaki, an unprepossessing color that the Italians handle unusually well by mixing it with Pompeian red, hard blue or even white. The neutrals, all the shades of gray and purple as well as black and white, form the basis of next spring's Italian palette.

Although folklore was kept to a minimum, there is room for Basile's colorful African queen and Ballo's sexy-tough South American gaucha.

Armani came out the strongest of the new wave. Life has been good to that designer, whose showrooms are now located in a gift-laden palazzo. He exploded on the scene only two years ago, but already has his boutique at Bergdorf's, together with Versace and Krizia.

### Double Blazers

Now, he offers double blazers, of either linen or silk, all soft as tissue paper. Sometimes, he throws the blazer over a maillo or rolled-up short shorts—including some made of satin and built like mini-skirts.

Besides linen, Armani is strong on cotton jacquard, satin and gauze and has several striking outfits—satin blazers over seethrough, tubular pants.

Versace did both Callaghan and Complice, but did better with the first one, no doubt because it is a higher-priced line. A steady, reliable designer, Versace has a marvelous T-shirt story, with many different necklines and an elegance rarely associated with that kind of garment. His control of volumes, especially when it came to full, cotton jersey dresses, denoted a strong designing hand, and his choice of accessories—

Mila Schön's classic suit with long, striped vest.



transparent plastic used here and there—showed a distinct sense of humor.

Ferré is more of a loner but has a personal touch that may not make him the most salable but has to be reckoned with. A former architect, he has a blue-print sort of assurance. His neatest feat was to make an excellent beachwear collection for Courmoult with modest materials—hopsack, flannel, ticking, terry and generally rustic textures.

His colors, beige, white, khaki and rust, also had restrained elegance. Rope belts and flannel bags carried the back-to-nature look.

As for the giants, Missoni, after a few down seasons, is now back in tip-top shape. The Missonis are a couple, Ottavio works on textures while Rosita does designing, whose track record has been the most consistent. Their knit collection still beats everything around. This time, they banked on the narrower look and gave enough of their famous plaids and stripes to please their fans. But they continue with solids, which is a much more difficult game to play and which they win because of their immense talent and technique.

Their most interesting suit, beige with just a cable-knit pattern, may look like the easiest thing in the world but it is the best in the genre. Missoni's new colors include pomegranate, corn, panna, aqua and bois de rose, often all thrown together.

Mila Schön is another Italian miracle whose image has now reached Chanel's proportions. By

staying true to herself and leaving the rat race to minor talents, Miss Schön has made the big league on her own terms. Her collection, this time, has the added advantage of being much younger than usual, mostly because of shorter jackets and happier, popper colors.

Her trio of suits, with striped knit vests, is bound to be one of her many best sellers. What's more, Miss Schön offers couture at higher ready-to-wear prices, because, as she said, "I don't know any better." She, too, will have her boutique at Bergdorf's next spring.

Roberta di Camerino is even farther away from the madding crowd. To look at one of her collections is to see the top of an iceberg—a multimillion-dollar business that takes in everything, from the velvet bags that made her famous to jewelry, shoes, luggage, cosmetics and scents. She has 60 boutiques spread all over the world with two more opening shortly—one in Paris and one in London.

As for Pendi, they are the icing on the cake. Starting with a bag and luggage house, the five Pendi sisters, a powerful and talented group, branched out to furs 12 years ago with brilliant Karl Lagerfeld as designer. The result was such a success that Pendi is now into everything—their latest venture being beachwear, reportedly also signed Lagerfeld. The best pieces were the coral-printed parrots and the black plastic beach coats lined with bright orange terrycloth.

## 'I Love My Wife' Gives Marriage a Bad Name

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Just as elephants are said to lumber off to expire in their own graveyard, so a succession of tired, gray musicals come to quietly perish on the London stage.

The latest to lie down and die is Michael Wild's "Maggie" at the Shaftesbury Theatre, which is a dull and insensitive parody of a show, based on J.M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows."

Barrie's comedy of a dowdy woman who manipulates the success of her clever but humorless husband still has a great deal of life in it, as Clifford Williams' revival, starring Dorothy Tutin, revealed a couple of years ago. Wild has not only simplified the original, robbing it of much of its dramatic tension, but also inserts his old-fashioned melodies at the wrong moments.

His songs are rarely connected to the dramatic logic of the play so that its highlights are enhanced by song and dance. Instead, they hold up the action or even undermine it.

In the first act, Maggie's two brothers and father, all notably hardheaded, who have just bribed the penniless hero into marrying Maggie, suddenly burst into a lullaby of excessive sentimentality, which is totally out of character and has no dramatic purpose whatsoever.

Wild's lyrics, in which people who are down, not out, fight with might and main, leave no cliché unused. Anna Sharkey and Peter Gale, as the heroine and hero, have good, clear voices but no great individuality. Tom Hawkins' direction is notable for its swooning servility towards Anna Neagle, who plays the role of Maggie's tart, aristocratic confidante with inappropriate winsomeness.

Miss Neagle sings with Barry Sinclair one of those songs that seem to be an essential feature of modern musicals—a duet in which two elderly people nostalgically recall an old love affair. It stopped the show, which indicates the audience at which this geriatric musical is aimed.

At the Prince of Wales, the Broadway success "I Love My Wife" is a little sprightlier although no more enjoyable, being enough to give both the permissive society and monogamy a bad name. That is, its intention is to titillate and reassure its audience. It plays this familiar game with little style and a book, by Michael Stewart, that, with its repetition of a single joke, soon becomes wearisome. The joke is that two small-town couples, feeling ashamed of their lack of sexual

daring, decide to swap partners but abandon the idea at the last moment—more through convention and fear than any stronger reason.

Cy Coleman's score, which covers most modern popular styles, is lively and Stewart's lyrics are clever, but neither have much connection with the book. Their function is to keep the audience awake and amused enough not to mind the thin story.

Its innovation, if innovation it be, is to have four musicians on stage, playing their instruments, acting as a sort of chorus and going through as many costume changes—from devils to santas—as leading ladies used to. Their effect is to emphasize the fragmentary nature of the show and make one long for the kind of big brass band that swings behind the singers in "Bubbling Brown Sugar."

The British cast has contrasted characters so that it is possible to tell them apart—Richard Beckinsale is large and slow, Ben Cross is thin and quick, Deborah Fender is short and Liz Robertson is tall. But they project little but a desire to please, and it is not enough, despite the felicities of Gary Sabel's direction and Celia White's choreography.

At the Royal Court, Keith Hack directs Bertolt Brecht's "The Good

Woman of Setzuan" in a heavy-handed expressionist style that is saved from turgidity by the passion of Janet Suzman as Shen Te, the prostitute who discovers that it is impossible to be good and survive in this world.

Oil drums and galvanized iron dominate the set and Brecht's gods, searching for one good person, are distinguished from the beggars of Setzuan only by the fact that they clump around balanced on tin cans.

This opening, with Kurt Weill-like music composed by Stephen Oliver, is highly effective, blending irony and compassion as the gods search for a night's lodging. The final scene, too, when the gods return, before being carried off to heaven in a chariot of corrugated-iron clouds, works splendidly.

But in between, the actors are too often engaged in attempting to alienate their audience, using aggressive direct address to make us feel guilt, an emotional reaction.

## Soviet Hit Parade Is Now Published

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (AP)—In a new concession to the world of pop music, the Soviet Union has begun publishing its first hit parade of the "top 10" Soviet and foreign pop songs.

The feature, called "Musical Parade," has started appearing monthly in Moskovsky Komsomolets, the newspaper of the Moscow Young Communist League. The paper is already popular among young people for another column, "Sound Track," which carries details of the Soviet and foreign music scene.

The first chart, published Saturday, lists the top foreign songs as "Indian Summer" by French singer Joe Dassin. Others are "Souvenirs" by Greek singer Demis Russos, "Money, Money, Money" and "SOS" by the Swedish group Abba, "I Am Alone" by the Dutch "Teach-In," Elton John's "Goodbye, Yellow Brick Road" and "July Morning" by Uriah Heep.



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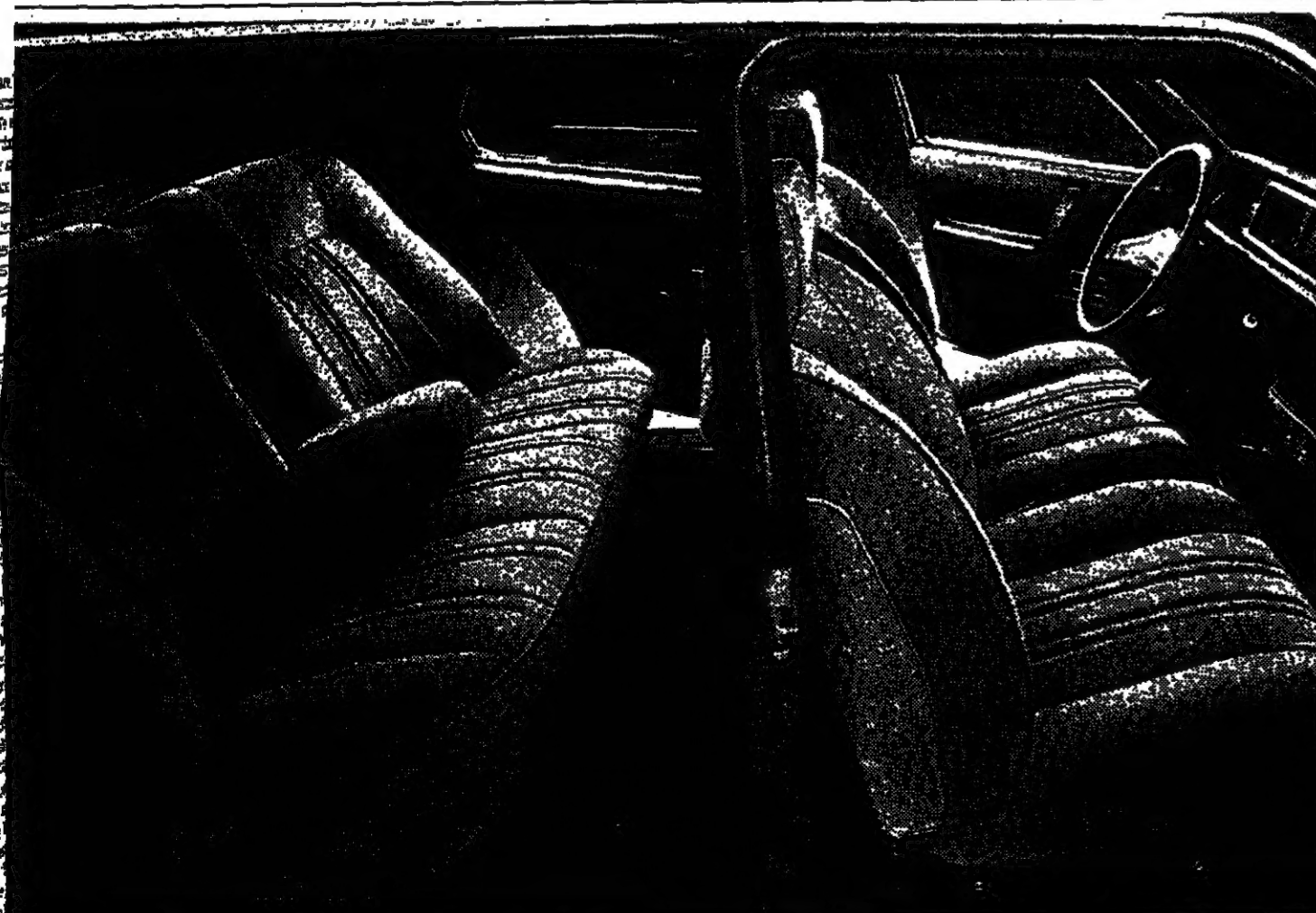
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## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 17

1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	
High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	
3945	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3946	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3947	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3948	224	ACF
3949	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3950	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3951	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3952	224	ACF
3953	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3954	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3955	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3956	224	ACF
3957	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3958	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3959	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3960	224	ACF
3961	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3962	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3963	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3964	224	ACF
3965	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3966	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3967	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3968	224	ACF
3969	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3970	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3971	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3972	224	ACF
3973	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3974	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3975	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3976	224	ACF
3977	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3978	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3979	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3980	224	ACF
3981	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3982	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3983	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3984	224	ACF
3985	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3986	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3987	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3988	224	ACF
3989	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3990	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3991	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3992	224	ACF
3993	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3994	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3995	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3996	224	ACF
3997	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3998	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3999	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	4000	224	ACF

1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	
High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	
3945	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3946	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3947	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3948	224	ACF
3949	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3950	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3951	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3952	224	ACF
3953	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3954	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3955	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3956	224	ACF
3957	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3958	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3959	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3960	224	ACF
3961	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3962	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3963	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3964	224	ACF
3965	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3966	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3967	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3968	224	ACF
3969	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3970	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3971	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3972	224	ACF
3973	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3974	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3975	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3976	224	ACF
3977	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3978	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3979	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3980	224	ACF
3981	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3982	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3983	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3984	224	ACF
3985	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3986	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3987	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3988	224	ACF
3989	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3990	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3991	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3992	224	ACF
3993	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3994	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3995	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3996	224	ACF
3997	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3998	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3999	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	4000	224	ACF

1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	
High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	
3945	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3946	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3947	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3948	224	ACF
3949	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3950	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3951	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3952	224	ACF
3953	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3954	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3955	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3956	224	ACF
3957	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3958	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3959	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3960	224	ACF
3961	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3962	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3963	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3964	224	ACF
3965	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3966	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3967	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3968	224	ACF
3969	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3970	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3971	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3972	224	ACF
3973	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3974	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3975	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3976	224	ACF
3977	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3978	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3979	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3980	224	ACF
3981	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3982	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3983	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3984	224	ACF
3985	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3986	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3987	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3988	224	ACF
3989	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3990	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3991	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3992	224	ACF
3993	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3994	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3995	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3996	224	ACF
3997	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3998	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3999	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	4000	224	ACF

1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	
High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	
3945	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3946	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3947	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3948	224	ACF
3949	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3950	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3951	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3952	224	ACF
3953	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3954	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3955	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3956	224	ACF
3957	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3958	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3959	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3960	224	ACF
3961	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3962	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3963	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3964	224	ACF
3965	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3966	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3967	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3968	224	ACF
3969	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3970	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3971	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3972	224	ACF
3973	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3974	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3975	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3976	224	ACF
3977	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3978	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3979	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3980	224	ACF
3981	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3982	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3983	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3984	224	ACF
3985	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3986	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3987	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3988	224	ACF
3989	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3990	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3991	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3992	224	ACF
3993	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3994	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3995	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3996	224	ACF
3997	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3998	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3999	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	4000	224	ACF

1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	
High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	
3945	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3946	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3947	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3948	224	ACF
3949	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3950	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3951	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3952	224	ACF
3953	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3954	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3955	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3956	224	ACF
3957	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3958	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3959	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3960	224	ACF
3961	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3962	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	3963	224	ACF	1.24	1.24				

Because of a computer failure, the New York and American Stock Quotations are the 3 o'clock listings.

1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	1977 -	Stocks and	High	Low	Div	
High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	Div	High	Low	
524	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	525	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	526	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	527	224	ACF
528	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	529	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	530	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	531	224	ACF
532	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	533	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	534	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	535	224	ACF
536	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	537	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	538	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	539	224	ACF
540	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	541	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	542	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	543	224	ACF
544	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	545	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	546	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	547	224	ACF
548	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	549	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	550	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	551	224	ACF
552	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	553	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	554	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	555	224	ACF
556	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	557	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	558	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	559	224	ACF
560	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	561	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	562	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	563	224	ACF
564	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	565	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	566	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	567	224	ACF
568	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	569	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	570	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	571	224	ACF
572	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	573	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	574	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	575	224	ACF
576	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	577	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	578	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	579	224	ACF
580	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	581	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	582	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	583	224	ACF
584	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	585	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	586	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	587	224	ACF
588	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	589	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	590	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	591	224	ACF
592	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	593	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	594	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	595	224	ACF
596	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	597	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	598	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	599	224	ACF
600	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	601	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	602	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	603	224	ACF
604	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	605	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	606	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	607	224	ACF
608	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	609	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	610	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	611	224	ACF
612	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	613	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	614	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	615	224	ACF
616	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	617	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	618	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	619	224	ACF
620	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	621	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	622	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	623	224	ACF
624	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	625	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	626	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	627	224	ACF
628	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	629	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	630	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	631	224	ACF
632	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	633	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	634	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	635	224	ACF
636	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	637	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	638	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	639	224	ACF
640	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	641	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	642	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	643	224	ACF
644	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	645	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	646	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	647	224	ACF
648	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	649	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	650	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	651	224	ACF
652	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	653	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	654	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	655	224	ACF
656	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	657	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	658	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	659	224	ACF
660	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	661	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	662	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	663	224	ACF
664	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	665	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	666	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	667	224	ACF
668	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	669	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	670	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	671	224	ACF
672	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	673	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	674	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	675	224	ACF
676	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	677	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	678	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	679	224	ACF
680	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	681	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	682	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	683	224	ACF
684	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	685	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	686	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	687	224	ACF
688	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	689	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	690	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	691	224	ACF
692	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	693	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	694	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	695	224	ACF
696	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	697	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	698	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	699	224	ACF
700	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	701	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	702	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	703	224	ACF
704	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	705	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	706	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	707	224	ACF
708	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	709	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	710	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	711	224	ACF
712	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	713	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	714	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	715	224	ACF
716	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	717	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	718	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	719	224	ACF
720	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	721	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	722	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	723	224	ACF
724	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	725	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	726	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	727	224	ACF
728	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	729	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	730	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	731	224	ACF
732	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	733	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	734	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	735	224	ACF
736	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	737	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	738	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	739	224	ACF
740	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	741	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	742	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	743	224	ACF
744	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	745	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	746	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	747	224	ACF
748	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	749	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	750	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	751	224	ACF
752	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	753	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	754	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	755	224	ACF
756	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	757	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	758	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	759	224	ACF
760	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	761	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	762	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	763	224	ACF
764	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	765	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	766	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	767	224	ACF
768	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	769	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	770	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	771	224	ACF
772	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	773	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	774	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	775	224	ACF
776	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	777	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	778	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	779	224	ACF
780	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	781	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	782	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	783	224	ACF
784	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	785	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	786	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	787	224	ACF
788	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	789	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	790	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	791	224	ACF
792	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	793	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	794	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24	795	224	ACF
796	224	ACF	1.24	1.24	1.24</															



## Japan's Trade Surplus Widens to \$1.7 Billion

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ)—Japan's trade surplus widened to \$1.7 billion in September, the Ministry of Finance said today. The surplus, which was \$1.42 billion in August, was the largest since the government began publishing monthly trade figures in 1965.

The September surplus was based on a year-to-date total of \$17.1 billion, up from \$16.7 billion in August. The year-to-date surplus was also up from \$16.5 billion in August.

The September surplus was also up from \$1.42 billion in August. The year-to-date surplus was also up from \$16.5 billion in August.

The September surplus was also up from \$1.42 billion in August. The year-to-date surplus was also up from \$16.5 billion in August.

## Dollar's Fall Puts Gold on 2-Year High

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ)—The dollar's continued plunge to new lows has put gold prices on a two-year high. Gold prices rose to \$180.375 an ounce today, up from \$179.375 in August.

The dollar's fall has also put gold prices on a two-year high. Gold prices rose to \$180.375 an ounce today, up from \$179.375 in August.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Bankers Trust New York			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	15.00	14.30	
Profits	1.35	1.18	
Per Share	1.35	1.18	
Revenue	15.00	14.30	
Profits	1.35	1.18	
Per Share	1.35	1.18	
Nine Months			
Revenue	42.00	41.00	
Profits	3.46	3.37	
Per Share	3.46	3.37	
Revenue	42.00	41.00	
Profits	3.46	3.37	
Per Share	3.46	3.37	
Boise Cascade			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	605.30	518.40	
Profits	30.90	35.40	
Per Share	1.05	0.86	
Revenue	1,720.00	1,430.00	
Profits	87.70	68.80	
Per Share	2.97	2.37	
Continental Illinois			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	31.60	29.10	
Profits	0.92	0.82	
Per Share	0.92	0.82	
Revenue	31.60	29.10	
Profits	0.92	0.82	
Per Share	0.92	0.82	
Nine Months			
Revenue	102.70	95.80	
Profits	3.89	2.73	
Per Share	3.89	2.73	
Revenue	102.70	95.80	
Profits	3.89	2.73	
Per Share	3.89	2.73	
Crown Zellerbach			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	604.60	561.90	
Profits	28.30	22.80	
Per Share	1.13	0.91	
Revenue	1,740.00	1,580.00	
Profits	81.50	71.10	
Per Share	3.24	2.63	
Du Pont			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	2,360.00	2,050.00	
Profits	143.00	101.00	
Per Share	2.91	2.03	
Revenue	7,100.00	6,310.00	
Profits	426.00	268.00	
Per Share	8.64	7.43	
Georgia Pacific			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,180.00	813.20	
Profits	73.60	54.20	
Per Share	0.71	0.54	
Revenue	2,730.00	2,270.00	
Profits	197.30	161.70	
Per Share	1.91	1.61	

## Merck AG Offers to Buy Miles Inc.

KENILWORTH, N.J., Oct. 17 (AP-DJ)—Merck & Co. Inc. has announced today that it intends to acquire Miles Laboratories Inc. through the purchase of its common shares for \$47 a share.

The proposed acquisition will be made through a newly formed direct Merck subsidiary, Rite-Merck Laboratories Inc.

Miles currently has about 5.4 million shares outstanding. Merck has 760,000 Miles shares reserved for issuance upon completion of two outstanding convertible debenture issues and release of outstanding stock options.

## Bullion Stored in Zurich New Vehicle for Gold Investment

By H.J. Maidenberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT)—Investors are once again turning to gold as prices of stocks fall and rising inflation eats into yields on fixed-interest securities.

The latest vehicle for investing in gold is the depository certificate, a sort of warehouse receipt on the metal in Swiss bank vaults. It has been available from Deak-Perera & Co., a member of the Deak-Perera group of international bankers, foreign exchange dealers and precious metals brokers, since Labor Day. Within a few weeks, these gold deposit certificates should also be available through Shearson Hayden Stone Inc., the Wall Street investment and brokerage house.

Basically, these instruments represent ownership of gold bullion bars of up to 400 ounces that are stored in a bank in Zurich. The prospective buyer may obtain these certificates at the current price of the metal in Zurich and may sell these warehouse receipts back to Deak-Perera at the going market rate as well.

Today the closing price of bullion in Zurich was \$169.375, up from \$167.875 Friday. (Generally, Zurich gold prices are a bit higher than the New York or London market quotations.)

The minimum order accepted by Deak-Perera branches is \$2,500. Their brokerage commission is 3 per cent of the metal's value at the time of purchase and an additional 1 per cent upon the sale of the certificate. The commission covers the insurance against "physical loss, damage and disappearance" of the bullion, but it does not cover the storage cost, which was estimated by Deak last week at 0.5 per cent a year, payable quarterly.

Max Leibler, vice-president for precious metals at Shearson Hayden Stone, pointed out a few advantages of this form of acquiring gold. "For one thing, there is no sales tax such as those payable on bullion or bullion coins. In New York, the sales tax is 8 per cent. The buyer also saves the assay cost, when he sells, and that can be expensive."

Mr. Leibler said another advantage was that the owner of the certificate need not report his holding to the Internal Revenue Service. Owners of foreign bank accounts are required to report deposits on their tax forms.

Although the receipts are not negotiable, they may be sold to Deak-Perera's Swiss bank for dollars, which may or may not be left in that country. However, Mr. Leibler emphasized, if the proceeds of such a sale are left in a Swiss (or any other foreign) bank, the owner of that account must report them when he files his tax returns.

The obvious disadvantage to investing in gold bullion, or any other commodity for that matter, is that prices can move down sharply.

When Washington lifted its 40-year ban on the unlicensed private ownership of gold bullion on Jan. 1, 1975, expectant dealers had bid the price up to \$200 an ounce from the former fixed level of \$35. But Americans did not rush to buy gold, and the price fell back to as low as \$102 in late August, 1976. Since then, the widening concern about the international monetary system as well as signs that inflation was rising have brought the price to \$169.375 in Zurich.

Henry Jarecki, the psychiatrist who heads Monetta Metals Corp., the oldest gold bullion dealer in London, said he was founded in 1884. "The international market misjudged Americans in 1974 because the trade was thinking in European investment terms. Europeans have for years put 8 to 15 per cent of their capital in gold, and they thought Americans would do the same as soon as they were legally permitted to own the metal."

Even if American institutional investors—pension funds, banks, insurance companies and the like—and private parties should decide to put that much of their capital into gold, there is still reason to believe prices would soar.

"If economic, political or social conditions led to a mass move into gold ownership," Dr. Jarecki observed, "it is fair to assume that Washington would again ban the ownership of bullion. They did it before and they can do it again."

## Against Japanese and Indian Companies U.S. Steel Firms Bring Dumping Charges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ)—Five U.S. steel companies today complained to the Treasury Department that five Japanese and two Indian companies have been dumping on the U.S. market steel wire strand used in prestressed concrete.

One complaint charges that the margin of dumping ranged from 33.3 per cent to 41.7 per cent for the five Japanese companies. The other complaint states that for the Indian companies the margin of dumping ranged from 22.1 per cent to 47.3 per cent.

The manufacturers filing the complaints were American Spring Wire Corp., Armco Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Corp., CFS & I Steel Corp. (a subsidiary of Crane Co.), and Florida Wire & Cable.

The Japanese firms named in the complaint are Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd., Shinko Wire Co., Suzuki Metal Industry Co., Kawatetsu Kosen Kogyo Co. and Tokyo Rope Manufacturing Co. These companies represent about 80 per cent of Japanese production capacity in prestressed steel strand, the complaint said.

The Indian producers named in the complaint are Special Steel Ltd. of Bombay and Usha Martin Black (Wire Ropes) Ltd. of Calcutta.

In two complaints the principal size in this product group was identified as a seven-wire strand one-half inch in diameter. Such pre-stressed steel wire is used to reinforce concrete to provide active resistance to loads and is used widely in the construction of bridge girders, beams, piers, railroad ties and a variety of building products.

The Japanese dominate the import market, the U.S. steel firms charged, shipping about \$18.7 million of prestressed strand into the United States during the first half of 1977. During that same period, the five U.S. companies had a combined net operating loss of more than \$1 million.

"Suppression of prices, loss of sales and underutilization of capacity in the domestic prestressed strand industry have resulted in a steadily declining ratio of net operating profit to net sales on the prestressed strand operations of the five domestic producers," the complaints stated.

During the first half of 1977, the U.S. producers operated at an average of only 47 per cent of capacity. Imports accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the total U.S. market during the first half.

Exhibits submitted with the complaints that were filed with the U.S. Customs Service showed

## EEC Agrees on Growth Aim Of 4 to 4.5% for Next Year

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market agreed today to make concerted efforts toward reaching a growth in the community's real gross national product of 4 to 4.5 per cent in 1978, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said.

Following a meeting of EEC economics and finance ministers on how to stimulate the community's flagging economy, Mr. Healey said all ministers agreed that about one percentage point should be added to the EEC Commission's GNP growth projection of 3.5 per cent for 1978.

And, Mr. Healey told reporters, there is consensus among the nine community members to accept a slight deficit on current account in the EEC's 1978 payments balance.

The Commission, in projecting a 3.5-per-cent real growth in GNP, also said it anticipated the community's current account to swing from a 1977 deficit of \$1.9 billion into a surplus of \$2.8 billion in 1978.

Mr. Healey, in suggesting that the EEC should prepare itself for a current-account deficit next year, noted that the United States, in order to achieve its growth targets, is accepting a deterioration in its current account. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has predicted a near \$18-billion current account deficit for the United States.

Mr. Healey said the major impetus for a higher growth in the community should come from West Germany.

His German colleague, Hans Apel, said the Bonn government is prepared to give its economy a further, though only slight, push.

Mr. Apel told reporters that under current programs, Bonn al-

## Daimler-Benz Sales Up

STUTTGART, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ)—Sales of Daimler-Benz world group totaled 18.8 billion marks in the first nine months of 1977, up 9 per cent from 17.35 billion marks in the year-earlier period, while auto sales were up 19 per cent to 8.2 billion marks in the same period, the company announced.

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Marks			
Signal Cos.			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	724.80	602.70	
Profits	20.70	18.80	
Per Share	1.35	0.94	
Revenue	2,200.00	1,780.00	
Profits	73.70	44.60	
Per Share	3.66	2.14	
Union Camp			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	277.20	250.70	
Profits	29.80	20.20	
Per Share	1.22	1.20	
Revenue	815.10	750.30	
Profits	89.70	90.80	
Per Share	8.69	8.81	
Western Bancorp.			
Third Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	32.20	24.30	
Profits	1.35	1.02	
Per Share	1.35	1.02	
Revenue	91.90	74.50	
Profits	1.94	1.01	

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## Inventories Grow 0.8% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ)—Business inventories expanded a seasonally adjusted \$2.58 billion, or 0.8 per cent, in August after rising a revised \$1.73 billion, or 0.5 per cent, in July, the Commerce Department said today.

August inventories reached a seasonally adjusted \$519.78 billion, up from July's \$517.19 billion and June's \$515.46 billion.

Manufacturing inventories in August rose to a seasonally adjusted \$174.94 billion, up \$365 million, or 0.2 per cent from July. Retail inventories rose \$1.47 billion, or 1.6 per cent, to \$91.05 billion in August. On a seasonally adjusted basis, wholesale inventories rose \$744 million, or 1.4 per cent, to \$53.78 billion.

Overall business sales rose to \$277 billion, or 1.3 per cent, to \$215.69 billion in August after a revised \$116-billion, or 0.5-per-cent decline in July to a seasonally adjusted \$213.91 billion.

Business Spending

Meanwhile Citibank's Economic Week publication said consumer spending has relinquished its leadership of the economy to a business spending climb that should persist into 1978, but "while consumer markets are expected to grow at a somewhat slower pace" their 1978 gains should be healthy.

The bank's economists say the sharpest 1978 growth slowdown among consumer markets will be in autos. "While a full 11.6 million autos are forecasted to be sold during the year, unit sales should only be up about 3 per cent compared with 1977," the economists write.

Interest Rates

Short-term interest rates in the United States will peak presently if they have not already, the Citibank economists added.

They also say that corporate loan demand is strengthening, and that while the development has not been felt yet at money center banks, "the dearth of business at these larger banks should soon be over."

"Short-term interest rates are now about where they ought to be," the report said, adding that the approximately 200 basis point run-up over the past three months "should soon slow the excessively rapid pace of money growth."

Since markets "tend to over-shoot on the up side as well as

## Dow Average Drops Slightly As Most Issues Post Declines

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ)—New York Stock Exchange prices closed mostly lower today although much of the selling came early in the session and prices were improving toward the close.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 1.30 points to \$20.34. Some 840 issues declined with about 540 higher, and volume totaled 17.34 million shares, down from 20.41 million Friday.

Although the industrial average tacked on 3.47 points Friday, it was down a net of 18.71 points for the week. Analysts attribute the continuing decline to sharp recent rises in interest rates and forecasts of further increases. Rates have been rising as the Federal Reserve tightens monetary policy to hold back rapid expansion of the money supply and prevent it from feeding inflation.

Brokers said the market also showed negative effects today from a report that businessman Alcon Laboratories Inc. is proposing a tender offer for all its stock through a U.S. subsidiary, at \$42 a share, and the proposal has the approval of the Alcon board.

The proposed offer would involve about \$276 million in all shares were purchased, Alcon said, and is expected to be made as soon as possible upon Nestlé board approval and completion of a financial and operational review of Alcon.

The offer is now expected to be made in four weeks, Alcon said.

Alcon, a producer of ethical and proprietary pharmaceuticals, had sales of \$61.6 million and earnings of about \$8 million for the year ended April 30.

## Narrower Deficit In Swiss Trade

BERN, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ)—Switzerland's trade increased substantially in September, especially exports, showing a narrower deficit of 28.8 million francs compared with a deficit of 61.5 million francs a month earlier and a deficit of 180 million a year earlier, official figures showed today.

Exports totaled 3,670.9 million francs in September, up 794.1 million from August and up 564.4 million from a year earlier, the office for industry, trade and labor said.

Imports totaled 3,700.7 million francs, up 209.4 million from last month and up 415.2 million from September, 1976.

## U.S. Factory Rate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ)—Factories operated at 83.9 per cent of capacity in September, unchanged from the upward revised August level, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

## Argentine Republic External US\$ Bonds

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